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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

National Organization Planned

By Olga Ghosh

About 35 people of East Indian origin met on Sunday, February 15 in Ottawa at a working luncheon. The group, composed of representatives from Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto and Ottawa had come together for the purpose of discussing the formation of a Canadian national organization for people of East Indian origin. The main aim of the organization will be to encourage Canadians of origins in India to participate fully in the national life of Canada and to present a united voice in its - and their - affairs. An informal group has been discussing for the past two years and much work and and effort has gone into the preparation of a draft constitution by an adhoc committee.

The meeting, chaired by interim convenor, R.S.Hall of Ottawa, who also introduced the guest speaker Prof. G.S.Paul of the Dept. of Sociology, University of Alberta. Dr.Paul read a paper which very lucidly presented the case for unity among people of Indian origin in Canada.

The social status of Indians in this country he observed is at an all time low. It is being attacked more than any other ethnic group - barring native peoples. He based his statements on a survey he had conducted in Edmonton from which he drew the following conclusions:

A large percentage of white Canadians in Edmonton do not want work with Asians and want quotas for Asians. Many Indians, employers believe, are arrogant and many employers, given a choice of Asians, prefer to hire people of Chinese rather than Indian origin.

The reasons for this, he felt, are twofold: external and internal. Indian immigrants have the same problems as other immigrants. Their assimilation goes through the same phases as any other ethnic group; but Indians have homeland diversities which are not always understood by the host society - a variety of religions and social customs. Indians tend to undermine themselves.

The Indian community is occupationally the most diversified ethnic group in Canada, but it is also the most visible. Traditionally visible minorities are asked to do low jobs. Economically Indians rank sixth among the ethnic groups.

There are very many misconceptions about us, Dr.Paul said. We have to tell the larger community how they have misunderstood us. He urged the Indian community to try and deal with criticism. What is very important, is other people's perception of us.

Following professor Paul's presentation there was some very fruitful discussion in which general support was expressed for the work of the ad hoc committee. Hari Singh, who had been a Liberal candidate in the last federal election in Revelstoke B.C. urged the assembly to become politically involved.

One of the points which was stressed by everyone was, that a national organization must be representative of all people of East Indian origin, be they from India, Pakistan, Uganda, Guyana Kenya, Malayasia, Trinidad & Tobago, Fiji or any other country, be they first or fourth generation Canadians of Indian origins. This point is also stressed in the draft constitution which states that membership shall be open to individuals and national organizations of Indian origin upon payment of membership.

In conclusion the following resolution moved by Dr.T.J. Samuel and seconded by R.Mohammed, was passed:

1. Be it resolved that the ad hoc group, including representatives from places other than Ottawa, for the formation of a national organization for Canadians of origin in India continue its work.
2. Further be it resolved that the work proceed toward the hosting of a National Founding conference in Ottawa befor e the end of June 1976.

Some of the participants in the Conference on Multiculturalism held in Ottawa from February 13 to 15. From left to right: Hari Singh [Liberal candidate from Revelstoke, B.C. in the last federal election], Dr.T.J.Samuel [President, Multicultural Council of Ottawa], Mrs. T.J.Samuel [Editor-Publisher, The Canadian India Times], Senator Paul Yuzyk, Mrs. J.Munro, Hon.John Munro [Minister responsible for Multiculturalism], Mrs.L.Francis, Dr.Lloyd Francis M.P., and Prof. G.S.Paul [University of Alberta].

Multiculturalism Conference Held

Ottawa, February 15:

Canada's multicultural policy should have begun 100 years ago, said panelist Ms. Rosmary Brown of B.C. the runner up in the last year's NDP leadership participating in the national conference for multiculturalism. Instead she said, settlers imposed a "deesdent and tired" European culture on the native peoples who were here.

Panelist Monique Begin MP wondered whether multiculturalism is possible without multilingualism. She said Canada desperately needs people with dreams who will share their vision of life. Journalists Charles Lynch and Douglas Fischer were anti-multiculturalism. They presented the old, conservative, WASP point of view. It appeared these eminent journalists belonged to the type that Prof. Howard Palmer later described in his paper. In 1919 at a national conference of the IODE (Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire) the women passed one resolution advocating a "Canadianization Campaign" to "Propogate British ideals and institutions", to "banish old world points of view, old world prejudices, old world rivalries and suspicion" and to make new Canadians "one hundred percent British in language, thought, feeling and impulse." "yet they also passed another resolution protesting "foreigners" taking British names.

The Conference was opened on the 13th by Hon. John Munro, minister responsible for multiculturalism, in the presence of his Excellency Governor General and Madam Leger. Among the panelists at various sessions were author Arnold Edinborough, Senator Eugene Forsey, Porf. N. Keyfitz, Prof. John Berry, Michael Novak of New York and Saul Hayes of Canadian Jewish Congress. Minister Munro, spoke retreating his stand on multiculturalism at the banquet on the 14th.

Hon. Senator Paul Yuzyk chaired the session on the Anglophone viewpoint and in his introductory remarks related the Indian story of ten blind men who went to "see" the elephant. Speaker of the Senate Hon. Renaude Lapointe was the chairperson for the session on the Francophone viewpoint.

The Conference held at the Conference Centre was hosted by the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism whose chairman is Julius Koteles of Winnipeg.

Among the people of Indian origin who attended the conference were: R. Roy (Toronto), H. Singh and Dr. Khanna (Vancouver), Dr. G.S.Paul (Edmonton), Dr. and Mrs. T.J. Samuel R.S. Hall and N. Parikh (Ottawa).

Urban Ceilings imposed

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): The long-awaited Bill seeking to impose ceiling on vacant urban land got parliament's approval with its adoption by the Rajya Sabha, upper house of Parliament.

The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Bill, 1976 which was passed by the Lok Sabha, lower house, seeks, among other things, to fix a ceiling between 500 and 2,000 square metres depending upon the classification of urban agglomerations.

Idikki Dedicated

India's Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, dedicated the prestigious canadian-aided Idikki Hydel Project to the nation after inaugurating the commercial production of power from the project by switching on its first 130 M.V. generator power house on February 12.The project will increase the installed power capacity of the state of Kerala by 150 per cent.

Probe Against Karunanidhi

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): The Government of India has announced the setting up of a one-man commission headed by R. S. Sarkaria, a sitting judge of the Supreme Court, to probe the allegations of corruption and abuse of official position against the former Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Chief Minister, K. Karunanidhi and some of his erstwhile ministerial colleagues.

In a statement in the Lok Sabha the Minister of State for Home and Personnel, Om Mehta said that the Commission would investigate for the present certain specific charges against Mr. Karunanidhi and some other charges against other State Ministers. Out of fiftyfour charges listed in the memoranda received from Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam leader, M. G. Ramachandran, Tamil Nadu, pro-Moscow Communist Party of India leader, M. Kalyanasundram and others, these seemed to necessitate a probe prima facia.

The commission, having its headquarters in New Delhi, has been asked to submit its report by February 1, 1977.

Mr. Shah held the DMK Ministry guilty of administrative and financial improprieties, flagrant misuse of authority and highhandedness to further party interests and deliberate attempts to thwart the basic objectives of a national policy. He felt that the Governor felt that the allegations of DMK leaders and cadre amassing wealth through favouratism in contracts, misuse of funds for drought relief granted by the Government of India) and admission to medical colleges capilation fee were seious and not without substance.

Madame Chirac, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, French Prime Minister Jacque Chirac, Vice-President B.D. Jatti, Madam Jatti and Begum Abida Ahmed, wife of the president of India witnessing the Republic Day Parade.

Crude Oil from Waste Products

Madras, Feb. 13 (UNI): A discovery of a fantastic process to convert idle, uncared for, forest waste into golden crude oil and a variety of gilt-edged industrial raw materials has been made by research scientists of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Trivandrum, Kerala.

In the quest for a substitute for a rocket propellant, in view of high cost of imported fuel, the scientists turned up the process of converting castor oil into rocket fuel. They then tumbled on a process to convert non-edible seeds like sal into crude oil, with two important chemicals like furfural coming as by products.

This "eldorado discovery" was related by the Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, Dr. Satish Dhawan in a lecture at the Indian Institute of Technology here.

This discovery of tremendous significance has been implemented beyond the pilot plant stage leading to the drawing up of a detailed project report, said Dr. Dhawan.

Americans Order Indian Products for Rs. 55 Million

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): American buyers have booked on the spot orders valuing Rs 55 million at a buyer-seller meet arranged by India's Trade Development Authority in New York recently displaying a wide range of Indian products.

Serious enquiries were also made for goods worth Rs. 60 million ($7.5 million) and the authority expects the final order figures to be substantially larger.

Ninetyseven Indian manufacturers took part in the meet of whom 46 have so far furnished information concerning the orders booked. Four thousand buyers, most of them new, from the U. S., Canada, Latin America and Caribbean countries attended the meet showing keen interest on electronic components and other engineering items on display. An American has entered into a long-term tie-up with an Indian party for the supply of industrial fasteners worth Rs. 11 million ($1.3 million) annually. Other deals are being processed.

The meet was organized with the assistance of the Export Marketing Development Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Research Scientists Get Awards

New Delhi, (UNI): The Indian Agriculture Minister, Jagjivan Ram presented awards to forty-one research scientists for their outstanding contribution to agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries.

The awardees included nine scientists of the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) who, Mr. Ram said, "dispelled the view held until a few years ago that India would have to depend upon imports for most of her requirements of long staple cotton for all time to come." These scientists received the ICAR award for team research for the biennium 1975-76.

The important awardees were: Dr. V. Santhanam, Dr. V. Sundaram, C. T. Patel, B. H. Katarki, Prof. P. V. Marappan, T. Krishnamoorthy, Dr. K. V. Srinivasan, G. Veda Moorty, and P. G. Oke.

Press Immunity Withdrawn

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (UNI): Indian Parliament has approved a Press bill which seeks to withdraw the immunity enjoyed by the Press in reporting and publishing parliamentary proceedings.

The Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament) adopted the bill repealing the parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956 amidst criticism by the Opposition that it would curtail the freedom of the Press from reporting the proceedings of Parliament.

The Information and Broadcasting Minister, defending the bill, which has already been passed by the Lok Sabha, said that it would not impinge on the freedom of the Press in reporting parliamentary proceedings but sought only to check the irresponsible reporting by a certain section of the Press with intentions of maligning personalities.

Earlier, the house rejected a statutory resolution moved by the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India member, Indrajit Gupta and three others seeking disapproval of the ordinance which the bill replaces.

Bill to Check Layoffs

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): The Indian Parliament gave its approval to a bill seeking to provide some reasonable restrictions on employers' right to layoff, retrenchment and closure in industrial undertakings employing 200 persons or more.

The Industrial Dispute (Amendment) Bill which makes this provision was passed by the lok Sabha after a three-hour debate. The bill has already been adopted by the Rajya Sabha.

The bill provides for prior approval of the concerned government in the case of layoffs, retrenchments and closures in factories, mines and plantations employing 300 persons or more. This will cover about 66 per cent of employees in factories alone.

Clues to Causes of Tragedy

Dhanbad, Bihar, Feb. 10 (UNI): Two assessors of the Chasnala court of inquiry for the first time gathered first-hand account of the puncture between the old and the present workings of the mine through which it was flooded on December 27.

The first to reach the puncture site was Damodar Pandey, member of Parliament, an assessor, accompanied by S. S. Prasad, Director General of Mines Safety J. N. Ohri, Chief Executive of the Indian Iron and Steel Company, and other officials.

Another assessor, Prof. G. S. Marwaha, director of the Indian School of Mines, also visited the site.

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Life of Lok Sabha Extended

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (UNI) A bill extending the life of the Lok Sabha, lowerhouse of the Indian Parliament was passed by the house after the Law Minister, H.R. Gokhale, emphatically declared that the time was not yet ripe for holding the general elections because of the present situation.

Replying to the debate on the bill, he said the objective was not to win the elections. He was, however, confident that in the event of elecions being held now the ruling Indian National Congress Party would return with a larger majority than at present.

A general election in a vast country like India, with an electorate of 350 million, Mr. Gokhale said would create an atmosphere which apart from the economic consequences of strengthening inflationary tendencies, might also disturb the effort to consolidate the gains of the emergency.

The bill was passed by 165 votes to 20.

Congenial Climate for Foreign Investment

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (UNI): The leader of the U.S. delegation to the Indo-U.S. Business Council, Driville Freeman, said here that the climate for foreign investmem in India was congenial.

Addressing a Press Conference at the end of a three-day meeting of the Council, Mr. Freeman said there was a misunderstanding that outside investment in India was no welcome. "I personally believe that it is not the case." If the policy of the Government of India was made clear, confidence would be created for inflow of capital from the U.S.

A statement by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, welcoming foreign investment said that it might have a dramatic effect.

The U.S. delegation had a feeling that there was definite improvement in the business climate. There was outstanding opportunity for increasing the U.S. investment in India.

Railways Rapped

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): For the overwhelming majority of passengers "rail travel still remains none-too-happy an experience" in India.

The Railway Board's scheme of priority for the introduction of relatively fast and prestigious trains has come in for critical scrutiny by the Public Accounts Committee of the Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament.

In its 195th report presented to the Lok Sabha by its Chairman, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, the committee has observed that the Railway Board should not "rest content" with operating a couple of Rajdhani Express trains (meaning capital express named for its purpose of connecting different state capitals with the Indian capital Delhi), which "necessarily cater to the comparatively affluent class" of passengers when the needs of the larger multitude of less fortunate passengers remained unfulfilled.

The introduction of the Rajdhani Express is welcome to the extent that they furnish a superfast service by Indian standards and a testimony to the technological breakthrough towards quality transport facilities, says the committee.

In the PAC's considered view, unless the Railways fulfilled their larger social commitments and catered to the needs of the great multitude of passengers, the achivements of such trains as Rajdhani Express would be "little more than easy showmanship fundamentally unrelated to the broader national interest."

Goray Bid for Dialogue

New Delhi, Feb. 17 (UNI): A Socialist Party leader, N.G. Goray said that he might meet Acharya Vinoba Bhave (leader of Bhoodan Movement and Sarvodaya Movement the two non-political organisations aimed at welfare of the masses) at Paunar Ashram in a bid to find a way out of the present impasse.

Speaking on behalf of the Janata Morcha peoples movement launched by Jaya Prakash Narayan in 1975 in Bihar in Parliament consisting of the Congress(O), the Jana Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party, Mr. Goray said they had welcomed the statement issued from "Paunar by the acharya".

Mr. Goray told a press conference that he and H.M. Patel another Janata Morcha leader had written a joint letter to Acharya Vinoba Bhave stating that "we from our side have repeatedly assured Parliament as well as the Prime Minister that none of us believes in violence or obstructive methods.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, dated 16 January 1976, Mr. Goray and Mr. Patel, who released it to the Press had drawn the Prime Minister's attention to her speech in the Lok Sabha, lower house, while winding up the discussion on the President's address Mrs. Gandhi had stated: "On questions of dialogue or talking with the Opposition I have never adopted a rigid attitude but that it is for the Opposition to give up the path of obstruction and violence and to create conditions for a dialogue".

Libyan Airport

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (UNI): India will construct an airport in Libya. According to an official spokesman, the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) has been awarded the contract to build runways, taxiways and apron for the airport at Ghat, an important Libyan town.

Surplus Steel Expected

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (UNI): India may export steel with an anticipated surplus production of 2.5 million tonnes during the current year.

Indicating this at the meeting with the members of the Parliamentary consultative committee attached to his Ministry, the Minister for Steel and Mines, Chandrajit Yadav said that the country was likely to get some major export orders during 1976. For 1975, export orders for pig iron and steel worth Rs 1800 million ($225 million) had been booked, the Minister said.

Mr. Yadav said that the Government had decided to export 20,000 tonnes of aluminium during the current year as against the earlier plan to import 30,000 tonnes.

Samachar New News Agency

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (UNI): "Samachar" (meaning news) will be the name of the proposed single national news agency following voluntary merger of the four existing news agencies — Press Trust of India, United News of India (both English), Samachar Bharati and the Hindustan Samachar (both Hindi).

Registered as a Society under the Societies Act, the Samachar will be the apex body of the existing agencies.

The two English agencies PTI and UNI will continue to send news items but with "Samachar" credit.

UNI and PTI will continue in this fashion until the legal and procedural matters are sorted out for the formation of a single news agency.

Healthy Criticism to be Welcomed

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (UNI): The Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament, passed the Prevention of Objectionable Matter Bill after an assurance by the Information Minister, Vidya Chandran Shukla, that the Bill was only aimed at preventing misuse of the Press freedom and did not prevent any healthy criticism.

The Bill was approved by 146 votes to 27.

Mr. Shukla denied charges that the Bill would muzzle the freedom of the Press. He said it would pave the way for the growth of a healthy Press by protecting sober newspapers from competition from yellow journals.

The House also rejected two amendments by S. M. Banerjee and C. K. Chandrappan (both pro-Moscow Communist Party of India).

Mr. Banerjee's amendment sought for the circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion and Mr. Chandrappan wanted it to be referred to a select committee.

Rural Debt to Go

Chandigarh, Feb. 10 (UNI): The Haryana state assembly January 28 passed a Bill, discharging debt liability of agricultural labourers, rural artisans, marginal farmers and small farmers whose annual income does not exceed Rs 2400 ($300).

The debt shall be deemed discharged only if these categories of persons have "paid double the amount of principal or pay it after the commencement of this act."

Probe Welcomed

Madras, Feb. 15 (UNI): The former Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, M. Karunanidhi said that she welcomed the appointment of an inquiry commission to go into the 54 charges listed against himself and some of his former cabinet colleagues.

He told newsmen here that this would give an opportunity to "explain our stand" once again.

Mr. Karunanidhi said these charges had been raised, debated and discussed in the state assembly during the last three years and had been answered.

Losing no time after dismissing the Tamil Nadu Government at the recommendation of the State Governor, K.K. Shah, who in a report had stated that Mr. Karunanidhi's Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Ministry had by a series of acts of maladministration, corruption and misuse of power for achieving partisan ends had set at naught all canons of justice and equity thus negating the democratic rule in the State, the Government of India instituted a one man commission of inquiry against him to go into the charges.

Commendable F.P. Performance

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): The Family planning program in India is making rapid strides with the eastern state of Assam topping the list of states in sterilisations.

The performance under different methods during the first nine months of the current financial year is 24 per cent higher in respect of sterilisations and users of conventional contraceptives compared to that of corresponding period of last year.

This includes 1.35 million sterlisations and 350,000 intrauterine device (IUD) insertions. The figures for the corresponding period of 1974-75 are 880,000 and 280,000 respectively.

Users of conventional contraceptives have increased from 2.29 million in 1974-75 to 2.58 million during 1975-76. The number of sterilizations performed has recorded an increase of 53 per cent and the number of IUD insertions had increased by 25 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

Assam has reported a phenomenal increase of 260 per cent in its performance and Bihar an increase of 139 per cent. Himachal Pradesh, karantaka, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Mizoram have also reported improvements in the order of 50 per cent and more.

Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan Delhi and Pondicherry have reported improvements of 25 to 50 per cent in performance.

Sterilizations have increased by 360 per cent in Assam, 179 per cent in Bihar, 173 per cent in West Bengal, 117 per cent in Rajasthan, 118 per cent in Meghalaya, 190 per cent in Tripura and 113 per cent in Lakshadweep.

The sterilisations has improved by 50 to 100 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, karnataka, Orissa Tamil nadu and Pondicherry.

First Non Budget Session

New Delhi, Feb 17 (UNI): The year's first session of Parliament, which happened to be the first ever non-budget session inaugurated by the President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, on January 5 ended February 6 with an impressive record of legislative business transacted by the Lok Sabha, lower house, during 22 sittings and the Rajya Sabha, upper house, during 23 sittings.

In all 33 Bills, some of them replacing the ordinances, were given passage. Debates were breezy but businesslike.

The session was noteworthy for the far-reaching importance of the Bills most of them with a large socio-economic content and seeking sanction of Parliament to the series of measures taken by the government to contain inflation, bring down prices, raise production and to facilitate speedy and effective implementation of the prime minister's 20-point economic programme.

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LACKS CREDIBILITY

From February 13 to 15 a conference on multiculturalism was held in Ottawa. Over 500 delegates from all over the country attended the meetings.(A report on the conference is seen on page 1).

Any intelligent observer at the conference after listening to the pronouncements (or lack of them) by government spokesmen including the Minister responsible for Multiculturalism would be justified in asking the question, does the present government really believe in multiculturalism? Of course the Minister quoted the 1971 statements of the Prime Minister on this policy. So did the former minister of multiculturalism. So did many of the panelists. But a barrage of words and a multiplicity of adjectives to stress the importance of multiculturalism are no substitutes for action through allocation of resources and development and implementation of programs.

In order to bolster the pride and boost the status of the 28 per cent of Canadian population that speak French, hundreds of millions of dollars are spent every on bilingualism programs. At the same time to help another 28 per cent of the population whose ancestry is neither English nor French, the Government is unwilling to spend even 10 million dollars.

As a result instead of allocating a few million additional dollars for developing program to eliminate racial and ethnic discrimination in Canada, the Government is planning to cut the few dimes spent on folkloric activities (so important to some ethnic groups) so that human rights activities can be stressed. This is indeed absolutely shameful.

Two years ago a similar conference was held and scores of resolutions and recommendations were passed. Nothing has been done to implement the vast majority of those. Probably the main purpose of these meetings and conferences are to supply the ethnics with pacifiers - to shutt them off.

Letters

Misconceptions on Fundamental Rights

May I comment on the recent amendments to the Indian Constitution resulting in the abolition of the seven fundamental rights.

To clear the misconceptions caused by the media, the following points have to be made:
1. Such fundamental rights are not protected by constitutional entrenchment in many democractic countries, including England and Canada.
2. Abolition of the rights does not mean that these rights are denied. It merely means that the Indian Parliament now has greater legislative powers. It is moving closer to the British or Canadian Parliament in that respect.
3. When social and reform legislation is enacted, constitutional battles and delays and dissipation follow, holding back progress. This happened in United States in regard to the New Deal legislation. It happened continuously in India.

In England there is no written Constitution and the parliament is supreme. In Canada we have the British North America Act, which, does not guarantee the fundamental rights. In Canada we do have the Canadian Bill of rights and fundamental rights are to some extent guaranteed under it. But it is very important to remember that the Canadian Bill of Rights is an Act of Parliament and not a constitutional entrenchment. It is just another piece of legislation subject to amendment and revocation by the Parliament, which in the first place enacted it.

It is imperative that the difference between consititutional entrenchment and legislative enactment be clearly understood. The former is in a way a shackle and a constraint on the legislative body. The latter is a product of the parliament and in so far as 'one who can give can take' principle applies, has the life span such as is allowed it by the Parliament.

So what is this song and dance about loss of democracy. I suggest that before making any criticism one has to wait and see what legislation is now enacted and how it is implemented. Even then one must keep in mind that even in Canada emergency situations have warranted drastic measures such as the War Measures Act during the FLQ crisis in Quebec.

On a final note, it is perhaps fair to say that major constitutional battles were mounted in India by the strong and the powerful such as the princes and the smugglers. It is sad that the fundamental rights which are or were meant to safeguard the meek and the poor were used against the same meek and poor by the strong and the rich.

S. B. SHAH
Scarboro, Ont.

Constitutional Emergency

With the declaration of emergency in India on June 26, 1975, Indian President did what could have been expected of him under the circumstances. The Constitution of India provides that a state of emergency can be declared when the security of India or any part of it is threatened by a war of external aggression or internal disorder. The western press seem to be ignorant of the presence of the Indian Constitution or they don't have the time to study it. I don't blame them for it: I just feel sorry for them. Anyway, being a student and teacher of political science for a number of years, I thought it to be my duty to let the people know that the President of India has done nothing unconstitutional by the proclamation of emergency in India. Under the emergency powers he can take over the entire administration of the country in his own hands; he can suspend the fundamental rights of the citizens of the whole of India or a part thereof. Even the form of government during an emergency may be converted to a unitary one instead of a federal pattern.

But nothing of this sort actually happened. Internal disorder was a real fact which forced the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi to advise the President to use the constitutional machinery. Wildcat strikes, irresponsibility on the part of the civil servants, poor state of affairs of the railways, unchecked price increases of commodities of daily use, and on top of these was the exploitation of the situation by the opposition parties. Instead of suggesting or helping the government to ease the burden on the economy of the country, the opposition would rather try to complicate the matters through calls for general strike, mass demonstrations, and even issuing a call to army and police to disobey the government.

Common man was the victim of these horrible circumstances.

A bold step was needed at that time. Fortunately for the common man, Mrs. Gandhi decided to act and act swiftly but constitutionally. I don't know why people have such a short memory: why did they forget Indira's past since her childhood she had been in the freedom movement. She has always been a preacher and follower of constitutional means. How could she forget them this time?

I happened to go to India during the first week of emergency. I was amazed to note that the security officers at the airport were very understanding and cooperative; custom clearance which used to take at least half an hour before the emergency, took just five minutes. I wanted to travel by train but my relatives advised me not to depend on them. According to them there were no time schedules for the trains, and I noticed that, too. One day I saw a train arriving at the time shown in the railway time-table, but when I asked about it, I was told that was previous day's train (the train which would have come that time the day before was late just by twenty four hours!) It took about couple of weeks to create discipline in the railway system, and after that I travelled by train many times, and they were always on time. I also noticed improved discipline in government offices, businesses, and banks.

Since my arrival back in late August, 1975, I had been thinking of writing about my experiences, but I thought it unwise to write at that time. I didn't want to pass any judgements on the basis of my short stay. Now we have received many reports of general improvement in India. Even The Time magazine has reported of general calm and improved discipline in the country. The industrialized countries are fighting a war on inflation while the emergency in India brought inflation to zero. I myself had noticed a downward trend in the prices. So, I can really believe these reports.

As far as the fundamental rights are concerned, they are very sacred to the people of India. But one must not forget that the rights carry certain obligations, too. One of the most important fundamental rights is the "freedom of speech", but it requires 'discipline' in speech and 'respect' for other people's rights. If this right is misused and misused to the extent that life of state is at stake, curtailment of this right becomes more important and sacred than the use of this right. Similarly, right to own property and right to seek constitutional remedies are to be respected as long as property is acquired by fair means and without exploitation of other fellow citizens. When huge wealths are acquired through smuggling and other anti-social means, this right to own such property and to seek constitutional remedies to retain or enjoy such wealths are no more sacred. Such people are the enemies of the society and the state, and they don't deserve any of such rights. If the Government of India has declared suspension of such rights, I don't see any reason to blame the government. All this is being done under the provisions of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that "when a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the President may, by order, declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of fundamental rights and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of these rights to be suspended". Prof. V.

(Cont'd on page 5)

Dr. S.D. Sharma, Minister for Communication (extreme right) and R.Barre, Minister for Foreign Trade of the Republic of France (extreme left) signing a memorandum of understanding between India and France in the field of telecommunications. The prime ministers of the two countries are seated in the centre.

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S. B. SHAH
Scarboro, Ont.

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Letters

Constitutional Emergency

(Cont'd from page 4)

Subramaniam (The Canadian India Times of October 16, 1975, page 5), noticed"... . . right in India itself. . . . most people I met are concerned neither with Western criticism nor with censorship — but seem to be satisfied with the new atmosphere of purpose and efficiency." I agree with him.

In the end, would like to draw attention to the constitutional provisions regarding the life of the parliament in India. The Constitution of India clearly states that "the life of the House of Commons (Lok Sabha), can be extended by one year at a time, during the proclamation of emergency." But the extension cannot go on for more than six months after the state of emergency comes to an end. The Constitution is silent about the length of the state of emergency.

Only provision regarding the 'duration of emergency' is that it has to be approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. This formality has been completed by the Indian Parliament in respect to the present state of emergency in India. And now let us hope for the best.

Mukhtyar S. Tomar
Dartmouth, N. S.

Immigrant Attacked

The recent voilent attack on an Asian youth Mr. Kanji in Toronto has aroused our indignation. The injuryis compounded by lack of response from any government or public figure. Not a word of condemnation has come from any man or woman of sensitivity. The government has failed to reassure us that utmost will be done to bring the guilty to book and that steps shall be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Before such episodes become a habit, let us raise our voice. Indo Canadian Associatin of N. S. is collecting signatures urging our Prime Minister to intervene and ensure that govt. discharges its responsibility to the minorities. The three mad men of Toronto shall have done us a singular service making us realise that something more needs to be done than passive acceptance.

On behalf of Indo Canadian Association of N. S. I extend sympathies to Mr. Kanji. Our association shall join in any nation -wide effort to stem such rot.

J. N. Kalla,
Halifax,
N. S.

Industrial Complex

New Delhi, Jan. 31 (UNI): The Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a Government of India enterprise, has concluded a consultancy agreement with an Australian firm for setting up an industrial complex in Orissa.

IDA Loan

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): The International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, will sanction 18 million dollars to finance an integrated cotton development project in India.

Munroe Repeats Stand on Multiculturalism

One point I would like to make is that Multiculturalism was conceived and remains a policy for all Canadians. It is a concept that should mean something to all levels and sectors of society. It is a concept for all parts of Canada. As well as minorities, it should address the majorities so they can understand minority aspirations.

When Multiculturalism was adopted as a government policy in 1971 and given expression through concrete action, it was an exciting, vital and valid approach to building and uniting a nation as diverse as ours.

It formally recognized the undeniable fact that ours is a pluralistic society. It was the government's way of saying that the many different racial and ethnocultural groups here make a valued contribution to this society. They should share freely and fully in it.

My concern, as Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism, is that this policy show continued vitality and creativity. It is important for the kind of society we want our children to live in that it not be narrowly defined, thus becoming irrelevant to many Canadians both inside and outside minority groups. I am also concerned that it not become a crutch, stifling initiative and keeping groups walking where they could be running on their own.

I am concerned that Multiculturalism move steadily towards meeting all the objectives laid down for it in 1971. It is for these reasons I have undertaken a major policy and program review. The resulting recommendations will be presented to Cabinet very soon.

In undertaking this review, I have borne in mind the four objectives set down for the policy originally. They were:

1. to support all Canadian cultural groups with a demonstrated need, desire and capacity to grow and contribute to Canada. The Prime Minister's statement specified that the smaller groups should be helped no less than the strong and established ones.
2. to assist groups in overcoming cultural barriers to full participation in society.
3. to promote create encounters and interchange among all Canadian cultural groups.
4. to assist immigrants in obtaining an official language. This last is a long standing function of government.

It has become apparent to me in my talks with community leaders that there must be some flexibility in our application of this policy towards different groups. Their needs and priorities differ. For instance, the problems encountered by newly arriving groups are often quite different from those facing people who have been here for generations. Ethnocultural groups that are cut off from cultural renewal because of political developments in their homelands attach a sense of urgency to areas which are not stressed by groups enjoying continued contact with their countries of origin.

I have been saying that in four years we have established this policy on a firm footing — particularly among the ethnocultural groups themselves. Perhaps now is the time, however, when we should start correcting the tilt that has developed within the policy. I am not urging a wrenching adjustment although the initial rethinking of priorities may involve some choices. Folkloric activities, particularly those such as festivals which not only bring the groups themselves together but expose them to the community at large, have tremendous value. Some group, depending on their particular situation, obviously need continued internal help.

I am asking, however, whether it would not be more worthwhile, particularly for the more established groups, to concentrate on other areas, to gradually adopt a more outward looking approach so we can consolidate our resources on some of the fundamental concerns of canadians of varied ethnocultural backgrounds.

If we can be more selective; if we can reduce the number of small inward-looking grants, I think we will be able to make more efficient use of our resources and involve many more people in multicultural activities. I think it will enable us to lend more support to some groups that are only beginning to fight their way into the mainstream of Canadian life. If groups which have developed considerable knowledge over the years about the way this society works begin to share their expertise with some of the newer minorities, this will have an impact far beyond the dollar value we could now assign for this purpose.

As I said earlier, there will be no increase in the funding specifically earmarked for Multiculturalism. The Prime Minister, however, recently stressed its continued importance to the Government and saidtherewill be no cuts. The strength of this policy is that it is a concept that embraces all government activities. By beginning to correct the imbalance that has developed, I think we will be able to get other agencies and departments to use a portion of their already allocated resources to further Multiculturalism.

Another area into which we might be able to channel more resources is national organizations. I think it would greatly enhance the status and impact of ethno-cultural groups if they were in a position to present their views to government at various levels.

It is possible that with this change of emphasis, the government would be able to provide some seed money to develop such things as a permanent secretariat or office in Ottawa for groups in a position to use that kind of help. It is my experience that these groups are usually able to continue on their own once they have gotten off the ground.

Another keenly felt need among some groups is language retention. The relationship between language and culture is an important one. The Prime Minister recognized this in Toronto last month.

People should be encouraged to preserve their mother tongue and teach it to their children. I think by satisfying the linguistic aspirations of one group, you make them more receptive to the same aspirations of others. However, education remains exclusively provincial jurisdiction.

Mrs. Gandhi's Decade in Office

By George Mathew

New Delhi: The President, the Vice President, Cabinet Ministers and thousands of others greeted the Prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi on January 24 as she completed ten years in office. Hundreds of people gathered in front of her residence in the morning to wish her well as the bandsmen played the tune of rejoice.

As Mrs. Gandhi came out to receive an enthusiastic crowd, she was profusely garlanded. Several functions were held throughout the country on the occasion and greetings poured in her office throughout the day.

The President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, said that despite difficulties, the country under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi had been able to go ahead with all its programs of reconstruction and development in all spheres of life.

"A decade in the history of a nation is a short span of time, But during the decade many historic events and revolutinary changes have taken place," he said in a special Republic Day number of the 'Socialist India', the AICC weekly.

In an interview to "Aaj", a Hindi daily on the eve of her decade of stewardship of the country, the Prime Minister was asked to give her thoughts on completing 10 years in office. She said that at the time of taking over as Prime Minister she was determined to improve the agriculture situation in the country. The government succeeded in building a buffer stock of nine million tonnes of grain by 1971. "Unfortunately, however, we were caught in the Bangladesh struggle and the heavy burden of refugees drained it." This was followed by a drought and the petroleum price hike aggravating the country's problems.

She said the government would give increased attention to rural development and availability of fertilisers to the farmer. Setting up small-scale industries in rural areas would also be encouraged.

On external danger, she said, the country faced threats from several directions and expressed confidence that our forces were fully capable of meeting any external threat. The country's defence and scientific base was good enough and it did not need any expertise in defence weapons. "We do need some modern weapons, but the problem is money," she said.

In reply to another question, the Prime Minister denied that there was any pressure either from the Soveit Union or from the CPI on her government's policies.

She said that India's friendship with the Soviet Union did not come in the way of "our friendship with America or China or for that matter with any other country."

Mrs. Gandhi said some countries, for instance U.S.A., were giving a lot of encouragement to opposition parties in India. Questioning their undue interest she added: "If they are for democracy, they should have extended help at the time when India was under heavy strains (at the time of Bangladesh crisis)".

She denied that she had concentrated all powers in her hands after the declaration of emergency. The executive in many countries enjoyed far more powers than in India, she pointed out.

About the proposed Constitutional amendments she felt that the poor people were not getting full justice and they do not enjoy rights available to them under the Constitution.

Newspapers carried sponsored features and advertisements with full-sized pictures of Mrs. Gandhi eugolizing her achievements and pledging support for her 20-point economic program ushered in following the declaration of emergency. Hundreds of posters appeared in the city with Mrs. Gandhi's picture and quotations depicting her as the "Saviour of the Nation." "She stood between order and chaos, she saved the Republic?"

Janata Front Forms Federation

Ahmedabad, Gujarat, Feb. 16 (UNI): The constitutent units of the five-party Janata Front in Gujarat has set up a 31-member state-level federation under the presidentship of the Chief Minister, Babubhai Patel, to replace the present central committee.

Announcing the formation of the federation, Mr. patel told newsmen here that it would also supervise the working of the State Government.

The federation would have representation of all the five constitutent units, the Lok Sangharsha Samiti and other independents.

Bramhakumar Bhatt, presently convener of the Front's central committee, has been nominated the general secretary of the federation while Prakash Shah of the Sangharsha Samiti and Ashok Dhabbuwala, a student leader, will be joint secretaries.

Dinesh Shah, president of the Pradesh Congress (O), Vasant Gajendragadkar, secretary of the jana Sangh, Manharbhai Shukla, secretary of the National Labour Party, Madhubhai Shah of the Socialist Party, and R. K. Amin, convener of the Bharatiya Lok Dal (a constitution of non-communist opposition parties like Congress (O) and Swatantra) will be the vice-presidents of the federation.

Mr. Patel said co-ordination committees at district level had also been set up of which the presidents of all the presnt district Front committees would be executie members.

Mr. Patel said presently there was no move for adopting separate constitution for the federation. He said all the decisions of the federation would be taken on majority basis and there would be no dominance of any single party.

Pool Resources India Urges

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (UNI): India has urged the developing countries to give the highest priority to pooling their resources and drawing on each other's experiences so that they are in a better position to demand of the developed nations concrete initiatives to transform the current unjust structures into a more equitable international economic order.

This was stated by the Indian Commerce Minister, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, at Manila in his address to the meeting of the "Group of 77" as leader of the Indian delegation.

He pointed out that it would be idle to expect significant response from the developed world if the developing countries got bogged down in short-term considerations of narrow gains for some and lose the true perspective of long-term requirements of mutual benefits for all on an enduring basis.

Kuwait Loan for Kalinadi

By A. J. Singh

With the grant of Rs. 46 crores loan by Kuwait, the Kalinadi Hydro-electric Project near Karnataka-Goa border is now well on the road to becoming a reality. The fact that this project would be as big as Bhakhra Power Complex speaks about its utility.

The awarding of Padma Bhushan to Pandit Mallikarjun Mansoor, the famed musician, is highly deserved. The maestro lives in Dharwar (Karnataka) and has neither taken part in any cultural delegation nor performed before VIP's. Infact, he is one of those artists who shun publicity and are lifelong devotees to their art.

Pt. Mallikarjun Mansoor is the authentic representative of the famed Jaipur Gharana of Ustad Alladiya Khan, teacher of Kesar Bai and Mogu Bai Kurdikar. He got his musical education not so much under Ustad Alladiya Khan but his son Manji Khan. The latter's death in 1937 deprived the country of a maestro who, in all probability, would have excelled his father.

As a result of the two teachers, Pt. Mallikarjun Mansoor's voice has both the purity and masculine vigour of Alladiya Khan and the subtlety of imagination of Manji Khan. To this Pt. Mansoor brings to bear his unerring sensitivity to the emotional nuances of a **Raaga** and an exceptionally sweet tenor voice. All this alchemy casts irresistible spell on his listeners.

The much needed prevention of Food Adulteration Amendment Bill has been passed by the Centre. The Bill seeks to impose stringent punishment, including life imprisonment, on the offenders.

Before the declaration of the emergency, the magistrates have not been taking crimes of food adulteration seriously. The minimum sentence of 6 months rigorous imprisonment had been rarely given, what to say of 6 years jail term!

The enacting of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Amendment Bill is likely to have the affect of inducing the magistrates to view the crimes of adulteration seriously.

Dr. Karan Singh, Union Health minister, has agreed to give assistance to the States to set up food-testing laboratories for quick analysis of food samples. The present laboratory in Bombay which examines 12,00 to 13,000 samples a month, has a limited number of analysts. Infact, it needs twice this number in order to furnish their reports in 60 days.

The fact that the Govt. wants to curb the food adulteration earnestly has been welcomed throughout the country.

The Central Food Technological Research Institute in Bangalore, claims to have developed a substitute for Coca Cola. As everbody knows the 'Coke' formula is a heavily-guarded secret, which even the top-brass of the Company don't know. But all the same, will CFTRI's research mean anything!

"Coca Colonisation" has even spread to remotest corners of the country. This is the proof of its popularity on the one hand and the failures of other substitutes to replace it on the other.

But this does not mean that "Coca Cola" is free from baneful effects. It is said to be injurious to health, particularly that of children. It is bad for Indians from another point also. In 1969-70 alone it drained the country of one and a half crores of rupees in precious foreign exchange. The worst about its popularity is that it has practically replaced the indigenous **Sherbats** and other soft Indian drinks due to high-pressure marketing methods.

Some of the 22 officers of the Indian Armed Forces who received Param Vishist Seva Medal on the Republic Day

Multiculturalism at Crossroads

By Prof. G. S. Paul, University of Alberta.

Now that the major outbursts of emotion concerning the debate on the Green Paper have subsided, and the federal government is in the process of legislating a new immigration policy, it is time to reflect on the consequences of the immigration debate for the multicultural policies of canada.

The emergence of the concept of multiculturalism was due, at least in part, to the briefs and representations made to the B & B Commission by the non-English and non-French segments of Canadian society during the Commission's hearing across Canada. The publication of book iv, **the cultural contributions of the other ethnic groups** strongly recommended giving recognition to the so-called "third element". The federal, and most provincial governments (with the notable exception of Quebec) have since accepted in principle, that Canadian society is multicultural rather than bicultural.

In spite of these developments, however, the multicultural principles and policies have never been "sold" to the Canadian people in general. Until now the "advocates" and the "practitioners" of multiculturalism remain, predominantly, the non-British and non-French members of Canadian society. An observer, for example, will be struck by the awareness that most federal and provincial multicultural councils and professional ethnic organizations tend to be dominated by the "third element". This may be due to the lack of ethnic-oriented associations of "first element" groups; or at least such organizations as do exist may be perceived as non-ethnic by the "first and second elements". This is not to suggest that there is anything inherently wrong with the situation. However, it does support the argument that the concept itself has not received broad support from the Canadian people.

Apart from its failure to develop a "multi-interest group" base, the conceptualization of multi-culturalism dealt with the problem of cultural and racial equality only implicitly. Perhaps, as a consequence of this, policies and procedures for dealing with racial and cultural inequality, which focus on human-rights problems arising from the visibility of third world groups in Canada, have not been dealt with.

The initial implementation of policies of multiculturalism has tended to "over-display" the visual and performing aspects of the "third element" cultures at the cost of the functional life of people within these groups. Before the pulication of the Green Paper on immigration, multicultural policies had started to reflect the life styles of various groups. However, the programs still had a long way to go in the area of public education to explain the nature of multicultural programming to the Canadian people in general. The introduction of third world immigrants and the "crisis in immigration policy" injected new factors into the program on multiculturalism. These factors it was not designed to handle.

The pulication of the Green Paper for public debate created problems by omission, as well as by commission: 1. The Green Paper completely ignored any direct or indirect mention of multicultural policies and, as a result, reinforced feelings in the minds of many that multiculturalism as a policy was not being taken seriouly by the federal government as a whole. It is interesting to note that multiculturalism was not a part of the "settlement services" to be provided by the Department of Manpower and Immigration for "new Canadians", while adjustment and assimilation were stressed. 2. The Green Paper also raised questions on the feasibility of Canada's continued acceptance of third world immigrants. It quite explicitly cast doubt on Canadian society's endurance in the changing racial composition of its neighbourhoods and schools. The discussion on the acceptability (or non-acceptability) of third world immigrants clearly undermined the concept of multiculturalism and multi-racial society.

The debate on the Green Paper tended to polarize "first element" and third world groups. From the point of view of "first element" Canadians, third world immigrants were generally labelled as intruders. The "second element" worried about its own ethnic balance within the Canadian population. The so-called "other Europeans" or "third element" mostly stayed away from the formal debate on immigration, with the exception of a few groups who emphasized the need for a policy of acceptance of refugees from Eastern Europe.

Even though the "first element" did not appear as vocal as some third world groups, their support in audience applause during the joint committee hearing and the resulting mass media coverage was quite clear. Anti-third world immigrant sentiment was also displayed in several hundred letters written to the committee, which were recently handed out to the press. The third world immigrant representatives emphasized the need for a non-racial immigraion policy and advanced multiculturalism as a defense of their rights in their vocal presentations. In their more informal discussions, however, third world groups expressed concern about the future of multiculturalism. Fear of the failure of multiculturalism of non-assimilative policies in terms of lack of social mobility and acceptance within the fabric of Canadian society, was expressed.

In some ways the immigration debate has served third world communities as a blessing in diguise. It has, for example, legitimized non-religious, non-cultural organizations of third world communities. It has also brought forward some articulate and secular community leaders whose concerns are attuned more to the relationship of their communities to the larger socicy as opposed to the simple maintenance of religious and cultural identities within their own communities. Consequently, a much greater participation of third world groups in future policy formulations, especially in the area of human rights, may be expected.

However, the polarized debates on immigration may be expected to bring about greater and more open debate on the principles and programming of multiculturalism. It has been argued earlier that multicultural principles were never "sold" to "first element" groups in Canada. More established groups generally tend to ignore multicultural perspective in Canada since they do not encroach upon their overall position in society. With the mass media coverage of the polarized debates on the Green Paper, the "first element" groups and organizations have been made aware of what may be entailed in accepting multiculturalism. Apart from accepting their culture as equal to all other cultures in Canada, the sharing of economic and political power is also perceived as implicit in the principles of multiculturalism. As a result of these fears, open opposition to multiculturalism, instead of ignoring it as before, may be expected from the dominant groups. Here it is not intended to suggest that the principles of multiculturalism have reached a confrontation point. What is being argued is that multiculturalism still cannot safely be proclaimed as a "Canadian ploicy". A much better "selling" job has to be done before multiculturalism can become a policy acceptable to all Canadians.

Some suggestions for policy orientation are proposed as follows: - Major emphasis should be placed on explaining the principles and policies of multiculturalism to Canadians in general - Incorporation of the cultures of the first and second elements into the multicultural programming as positively acceptable cultures in their own right. - While the performing aspects of cultural identity are important, much greater attention needs to be paid to the everyday living culture, which may find expression in learning heritage, language identity, organizational participation, work patterns, etc. - Incorporation of human rights issues (i.e. immigrant settlement services etc.) should be the focus of future programming.

Systematic exposure to the cultures of third world people is strongly recommended for public programs of governments and voluntary associations.

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Kamaraj Honoured

By George Mathew

New Delhi. Kumaraswamy Kamaraj was posthumously conferred the nation's highest honour, Bharat Ratna, by the President on the eve of India's 27th Republic Day for "public service of the highest order."

Among the 18 public men who received Bharat Ratna in the past were Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, C. Rajagopalachari, Dr. Bhagvan Das, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir M. Visweswarayya, Lal Bahadur Shastri (posthumous), V. V. Giri and Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mr. Kamaraj was president of the undivided Congress and earlier Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Until his death on October 2, 1975, he had a mass following in his home state of Tamil Nadu. He rose from the masses without any formal education and later became known as "grassroots politican" and King maker in the Indian political life. At the time of a leadership crisis following the sudden death of the then Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent, it was Kamaraj who sponsored Mrs. Gandhi to take the reigns of the country.

Kamaraj was a Gandhian who practised simple living even at the height of power and glory. He lived and died in austerity.

Seven Padma Vibushans, 36 Padma Bhushans and 55 Padma Shris, were conferred by the President on the eve of the Republic day on eminent educationists, writers, artistes, journalists, doctors and other public men of distinction.

Among them were Giani Guramukh Singh "Musafir" (posthumous), Satyajit Ray, the famous film director, cartoonist "Shankar" of the Shankers Weekely and the top ornithologist Salim Ali (all Padma Vibhushan).

Notable among the list of awardees were Hindi poet Harbans Rai Bachchan and Naoroji Pirojsha Godrej (industrialist) (both Padma Bhushans), Shyam Benegal (Producer of 'Ankur) and Mrs. Ismat Chughtai (writer-play wright) (both Padma Shris).

Gujarat Government next to Fall

NEW DELHI- ruling Congress party made major strides toward toppling the government of a western state and taking control of all 22 of India's states.

The coalition government ruling Gujarat state, under pressure from the Congress party for the past several months, suffered defection of eight of the 12 members of the Kisan Mazdoor Lok Paksho party (KMPL).

The defection gave the Congress party 81 seats in the state legislature, where 90 is a majority.

The balance of power now lies with five independents and the four KMLP members who did not defect, unless other members of the coalition Janata (people's) front go over to the congress party side.

[UPI]

DMK Leaders Resign

Madras, Feb. 14 (UNI): K. A. Mathialagan, a prominent leader of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party of Tamil Nadu, resigned from the post of vice chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Mr. Mathialagan is a former minister and Speaker of the State Assembly. He was removed from the Speakership, (presiding officer), in 1972. He joined the breakaway Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam founded by Matinee idol M. G. Ramachandran. A few months later he came back into the fold of DMK.

Two more prominent DMK leaders resigned from the party four days after the DMK government led by M. Karunanidhi against whom a judicial inquiry has been instituted by the Government of India, for various charges of misrule and corruption, came under the President's rule.

They are S. Kandappan, Chairman of the Tamil nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board and Rama Arangannal, Chairman of the Slum Clearence Board.

Meanwhile, A. M. R. Mohanraj, a DMK member of the Lok Sabha announced his resignation from the party and intimated his intention to the DMK president and General Secretary, M. Karunidhi. He said that he would continue as an independent member in the House.

Project Tiger

New Delhi, Feb 12 (UNI): The tiger population in India is increasing in some of the tiger reserves under the centrally sponsored "project Tiger".

The project's progress report for April to December, 1975, says that the Bandipur reserve in Karnataka has reported an increase in number of tigers from 17 to 24. In Melaghat tiger reserve in Maharashtra, the number has swelled from 27 to 32 and in Manas reserve in Assam from 31 to 41. Increasing trends are also seen in Corbett National Park in Uttar Pradesh and Ranthambhor reserve in Rajasthan.

Steel Production at Rourkela

New Delhi, Feb. 15 (UNI): The Government of India owning Rourkela steel plant, has reached a new land-mark crossing the ten million ton mark in production of saleable steel.

Rourkela has not only kept pace with the technological innovations, but has also laid the firm foundation for the future growth of these processes in India.

With an investment of a little over Rs 4,900 million ($5.00 million), the plant has so far made available to the country its products valued at Rs 16,600 million ($2075 million).

The year 1976 has augered well for the Rourkela Steel Plant having already attained the rated capacity of 1,02,377 tons saleable steel and despatches of 1,04,232 tons in January. With this, the increasing trend in capacity utilisation which began in July 1975 has come to cent per cent in January.

In addition to the saleable steel, the production of ingot steel, ingot steel rolling plate, ammonia and nitric acid and a number of by products also made a new monthly record in production in January.

Bangla Stability Vital

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (UNI): The Indian External Affairs Minister, Y. B. Chavan, deplored the tendency on the part of "some countries" to create misunderstanding about Indo-Bangladesh relations, but reiterated India's policy to have friendly relations with Bangladesh.

In a post-luncheon address at the press Club of India, Mr. Chavan said that there was some sort of anti-India campaign going on with "somebody seeing the hand of India" in some incidents happening on Bangladesh's border.

"As we have said on behalf of the government of India repeatedly, we want to have friendly relations with Bangladesh because stability in Bangladesh is very important to India," he said.

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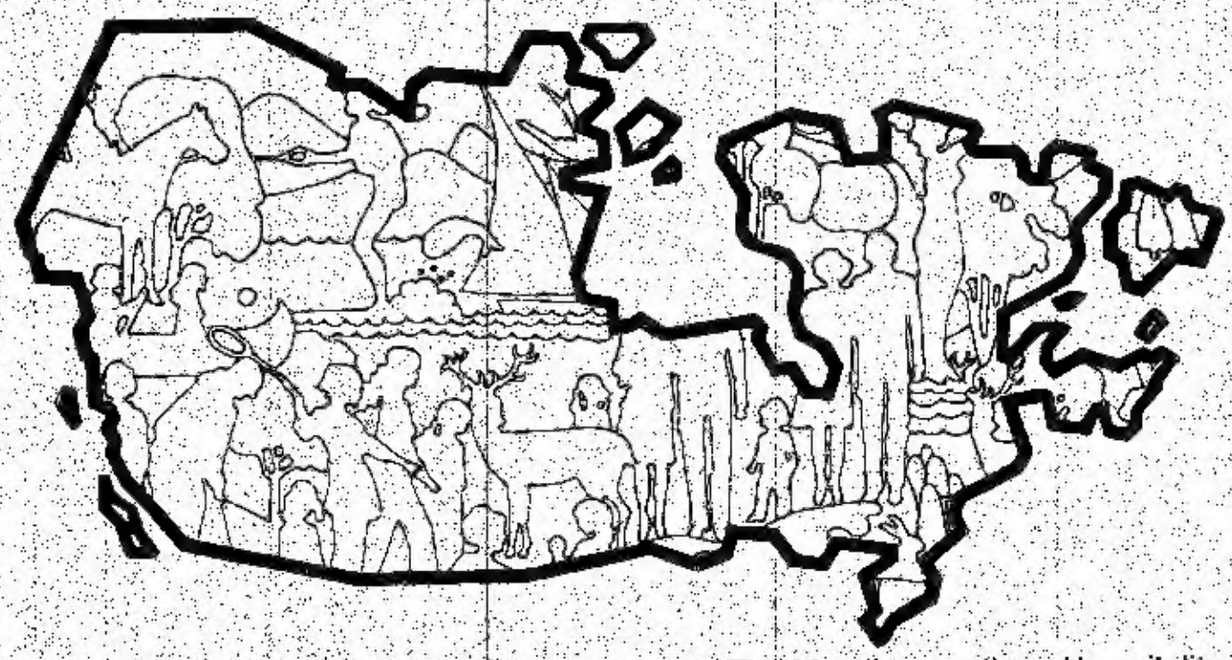

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Canada

Canadian Government Office of Tourism
Office de tourisme du Canada

Rail Technology Service to Expand

New Delhi, Feb. 12 (UNI) The Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES), a company launched by the Indian Railways in October 1974 to render consultancy services in railway technology, will be expanded to meet the growing needs of railway transport in the third world countries.

Besides rendering assistance to individual countries since 1961, the railways have been vitally associated with international railway activities, like the Trans-asian railway network designed to link Europe with Thailand and Singapore.

Lapses Pointed out

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (UNI): The Public Accounts Committee is not happy with the Government's "response" to its recommendations made after examining the "various lapses" in the procurement and utilisation of machines and equipments in different defence installations.

India Surprised

New Delhi, Feb 15 UNI: India January 30 expressed surprise and pain at renewed outbursts of anti-India propaganda in the Bangladesh Press.

Reports in the Bangladesh Press are said to accuse India of supplying arms, training and providing funds and sanctuary to miscreants engaged in operations against the authorities in one of the districts.

Protocol on Agriculture

New Delhi, (UNI): India and the Soviet Union signed here a two-year protocol on scientific and technical cooperation in agriculture and animal sciences.

The protocol, which will be in operation during 1976 and 1977, envisages cooperation between scientific institutions of both the countries, holding of joint symposia and exchange of seed samples and plant materials.

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RENT REVIEW

FEBRUARY 29th DEADLINE

February 29th is the deadline for many important procedures under the Rent Review Act.

- For tenancy agreements taking effect on or after July 30, 1975 and up to and including December 31, 1975, **TENANTS** wishing to dispute increases up to eight per cent for that period must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976.
- For tenancy agreements taking effect on or after July 30, 1975 and up to and including December 31, 1975, **LANDLORDS** wishing to charge more than eight per cent over the rent charged during the last full month prior to August 1, 1975, for the above period, must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976.
- If the **LANDLORD** and **TENANT** have not agreed by January 17, 1976 on the prescribed form for a rent increase above the eight per cent guideline, and do not apply to have the rent for that period reviewed, the **TENANT** is entitled to a rebate of any rent paid in excess of eight per cent by February 29, 1976.
- If the **LANDLORD** fails to refund excess rent by February 29, the **TENANT** is entitled to apply to the Rent Review Office for a payment order. If the **LANDLORD** still does not comply, the **TENANT** may deduct the agreed sum from future rental payments.
- The maximum rent **LANDLORDS** may charge tenants after January 1, 1976 for all tenancy agreements which became effective on or after July 30, 1975 is eight per cent more than the rent charged during the last full month prior to August 1, 1975. Unless the landlord has obtained the approval of a rent review officer, a landlord collecting more than this contravenes the rent review legislation and may, on summary conviction, be fined up to $2,000.
- In respect to tenancy agreements taking effect on or after July 30, 1975 and up to and including April 30, 1976, **LANDLORDS** wishing to charge more than eight per cent for any period after January 1, 1976 must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976.
- For tenancy agreements taking effect on or after January 1, 1976, **TENANTS** wishing to dispute any increase must make application on the appropriate form by February 29, 1976, or 60 days after receiving a notice of increase, whichever comes last.
- **LANDLORDS** and **TENANTS** are reminded that applications for rent review must be made to the Rent Review Office for the region in which the premises are located.

For major landlords, the provisional landlord's guide to the preparation of cost revenue statements in support of rent review applications now is available from the Rent Review Offices listed below.

If you require a booklet, or further information, please write to Rent Review, Box 580, Postal Station F, Toronto, or telephone the Rent Review Office for your area. If you live outside the toll-free dialling area for the office serving your municipality, dial the operator and ask for Zenith 9-6000. You will be connected with the Rent Review Office free of charge.

METRO TORONTO	923-1199	Peterborough	743-9511	**SOUTHWESTERN**		Cornwall	933-8662	Sault Ste. Marie	942-1123
CENTRAL-EAST		Richmond Hill	884-6092	London	673-1650	Kingston	549-4426	Sudbury	673-7173
Barrie	737-2111	**CENTRAL-WEST**		Owen Sound	376-3202	Ottawa	238-5055	Timmins	264-9555
Mississauga	270-3280	Hamilton	528-8701	Windsor	253-3532	Pembroke	735-0135	**NORTHWESTERN**	
Oshawa	579-4421	Kitchener	579-5790	**EASTERN**		**NORTHEASTERN**		Kenora	468-3159
		St. Catharines	684-6562	Belleville	966-4451	North Bay	476-1231	Thunder Bay	475-1595

Ontario
Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

Films

VANDANA

Production, direction, story and screenplay by Narinder Suri

Their is nothing new, startling or original in this film. Rather, Vandana reminds us of an earlier cinematic era-when screen heroines were traditional and full of virtue, loved their children and were ready to give up everything for their family; and the screen heros were equally traditional, romantic and swashbuckling, suspicious as well as suspect, and would think nothing of discarding their better halves at the slightest doubt of infidelity. The social consequence of these two set attitudes was almost invariably represented on the screen as a split between the husband and the wife, her having to leave her home and children and wandering about in search of solace, followed in course of time by a chance meeting and reconciliation with the husband who by that time became convinced of her innocence. Vandana was five years in the making but follows this predictable; though not contemporary, pattern to quality as a sort of social melodrama.

Sadhana is in this film just the opposite of her maiden role in Love in Simla, the film which started a new teenage trend in the late fiftys. There she was a romping happy-go-lucky girl who caught the imagination of youthful film-addicts, so much so even her hair-do was widely copied and for some years thereafter she reigned like a queen of the Indian screen. Sixteen years is not a short period in films and age shows on her face. When she took to direction two years ago and made a splash with Geeta Mera Nam one had thought that she knew her days as an attractive actress were over. Vandanna is in no sense a come-back for her.

The main lead is Parikshat Sahni, the late Balraj Sahni's Moscow Film School-trained son. His debut was impressive as an anti-hero, as one who ran away not only from his sweetheart but also from life. But in romantic roles like in Samaj Ko Badal Dalo (the Hindi re-make of the award winning Malayalam film, Thulabharam), he utterly failed to move the audience. In Vandana he does not count for much, in terms with the role assigned him or his performance in it, partly because the film's sustained focus is Sadhana's emotions and doings. Incidentally Parikshat started his screen career as Ajay Sahni but now he has reverted to his original name.

As every melodrama must have some tomfoolery, Johnny Walker is brought in as a helpless musician running a music school. His style is inimitable but he is incapable of presenting even slight variations of it like Mahmood or Asrani, so he remains a stereotype. Manmohan presses his villainy to the point of brutality. Baby Sarika steals the scene whenever she appears, even in the company of Sadhana or Sahni.

Writer-director Narendra Suri has an observant eye for detail but he falters trying to create emotional thunderstorms. Ravi maintains his reputation as a film music composer.

One will forget this film even if one does not want to.

Democratic World

ULJHAN

Directed by R. Jhalani

A policeman is not a policeman on the screen, if he falters in his duty. Neither would the censor allow him to prefer **mohabbat** to **fara** and so the cop in **Uljhan** — a lukewarm whodunit? — defying what flesh and blood otherwise prefers to choose, sticks to his duty even when he finds out the murderer is no one but his wife.

The plot has, as usual, nothing new to offer, except maybe the moral capsule: duty is beauty. But, then again, the filmy world intervenes and the judge who happens to be the culprit's father-in-law is so convinced of his daughter-in-law's 'innocence' that he defends the case and saves her from going to the gallows.

Apparently Ashok Kumar looks uncomfortable in the advocate's garb — he seems to know that he has an unsound case to defend. Sulakhana Pandit makes a promising debut. She looks the scared and frightened girl all right but her reactions to the situations are not spontaneous enough. In spite of his protests Asrani following in the footsteps of Mehmood looks silly in a woman's make-up in the dance number. Sanjeev Kumar as the CID inspector is the sanguine actor he usually is but nothing more.

Democratic World

India Defeats Kiwis

The winning of the first test by the Indian against the Kiwis has sent a wave of jubiliation among cricket fans. Some have called it Prasana's Test. his score of 8 for 76 was rated as highly impressive. His test card showed that Prasana had grabbed 11 wickets for 140 runs. Incidently with 160 test wickets for 4,674 runs he has now gone ahead of Mankad's record.

Chandersekhar's 6 for 94 and Surinder Amarnath's impressive 124 and Gavaskar's 116 runs were other highlights of this test, which boosted the image of the team at home.

What is unique about this team? Everyone agrees that it is young. The three characteristics Youth, ability and confidence, which makes cricket history are glaringly apparent in this team. The cricket fans are looking forward to much bigger achievements from this team.

Punjab Tops School Games

The ational School Games which concluded on jan. 31, 1976 at Jullundur were a triumph for Punjab athletes. They got 27 Gold, 20 Silver and 11 Bronze medals. Close on their heels was U. P. with 10 Gold, & 7 Silver and 10 Bronze medals. Delhi trailed third with 8 Gold, 7 Silver and 7 Bronze Medals. The tail-ender was Himachal Pradesh with only One Silver Medal.

Despite the rain on the final day the Education Department led by the Flying Sikh' Milkha Singh, Additional Director (Sports), worked enthusiastically unmindful of the sodden ground.

The highlight of this meet was the shattering of the record of 5,000 Meter race by Punjab's Satnam Singh. The previous record of 16 minutes 17.8 seconds by clipped by 21.8 seconds. The other record which was battered was that of Shot Put by Rajasthan's Surjit Singh to a distance of 14.95 meters.

BSF Regain Durand Title

New Delhi, (UNI): In an all Punjab final of the Druand Cup Football tournament, Border Security Force, Jullundur prevailed over Jagajit Cotton Textil Mills, (JCT) Phagwara by a solitary goal here to regain their lost title in 1973.

BSF have won the championship four times including the current triumph. They were the champions in 1968, 1971 and 1973.

A premier soccer tournament, the Durand final this year it lacked the glamour as none of the famed Calcutta teams, viz. Mohun Bagan made to the final. Bagan, who were the 1974-75 holders were routed in the semi-final by JCT. East Bengal considered the top outfit among the Calcutta teams were also sidelined in the quarterfinal itself, and the third team Mohammedans were shocked by Border Security force in the semi-final.

Mehta, Shankar Get Akademi Fellowship

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (UNI): Renowned music conductor Zubin Mehta, sitarist Ravi Shankar and doyen of Bharata Natyam, Mrs. Balasaraswati ware among five eminent persons who have been awarded fellowships by the sangeet natak akademi, a prestigious autonomous cultural body.

The general council of the Akademi, which met here, also selected fourteen eminent artites in the field of music, dance and drama, including vocalists Bhimsem Joshi, M. Balamuralikrishna, Dance guru (master) Krishna Chandra Naik and Bengali actress Molina Devi for the Akademi award.

Rasiklal Chhotalal Parikh, promoter of performing arts, and Embar Vijayaraghavacharlar, Harikatha exponent (discourse in religious and mythological stories) are the two others awarded fellowships.

The awards consist of Rs 5,000 ($6.25) and a plaque each.

The other artistes selected for the awards are:
Music: Ram Narain (Hindustani instrumental music-sarangi), C. S. Murugabhoopathy (Kanatak music)instrumental-mridangam), N. P. Krishnan Kutty Nambissan (dance instrumental music-maddalam) and Mrs. Indubala (music).
Dance: Krishna Chandra Naik (chhau dance-guru), Mrs. Rajani Maibi (manipuri) Miss. Roshan Kumari (kathak) and K. Sankaran Kutty Panickker (kathakali).
Drama: Bijon Bhattacharya (Play-Writing), Mrs. Vijaya Mehta (direction), (Acting-Bengali) and Ugam Raj (folk theatre).

Women's Hockey

In the 29th National Women's Hockey Championship Meet Punjab annexed the title on 27th Jan., 1976, it outclassed Bombay by three goals to none in the final match at Punaji near Bombay. Paramjit scored the first goal in the 20th minute, the second was bagged by Uma Jaggi in the 22nd minute, and Ajinder scored the third goal immediately after the breather. After the win the Punjab supporters celebrated it with Bhangra and the bursting of crackers.

A New Fortnightly

By Jane Tweddle

A new journal, Indian Book Chronicle, from New Delhi by Dr. Amrik Singh attempts to fulfill the growing need of a journal devoted to the reviewing of Indian books. The Indian Book Chronicle does this for students and scholars alike.

Approximately 10,000 books are published in English each year in India. Fifty per cent of them are textbooks and the other half scholarly and serious.

The Indian Book Chronicle (IBC) will review literature in all subjects and of all types - fiction, non-fiction, reprints, reissues, reference books, paperbacks, new journals, special issues of journals etc. While doing so it will not exclude books about India which are published abroad. Indeed it will deal with books about India, whether published in India or elsewhere. The IBC will be a fortnightly and will be published on the 1st and 16th of every month.

For more information write to the Indian Book Chronicle, G-11, Hauz Khas Market, New Delhi 110016, India.

Sikhs Send Protest Letter

The Indo Canadian Sikh Association of Prince Rupert has sent a letter to Education Minister Pat McGeer, also in charge of ICBC, protesting vehemently the new rate structure for car insurance.

"On one hand the Anti-Inflation Board is hammering the working class into the ground, and on the other hand we have the ICBC increasing its rates in excess of 200 per cent. Where is the sense of justice of your government?

You do not have to skin us alive! Surely the rate increases could be spread over a number of years, if the Socreds want the ICBC on its own feet. Doesn't your government consider "**people**" come before "**money**"?

In all fairness you should have made the new ICBC rate structure your election platform so that the people who are going to pay through their noses could have had the choice not to be "screwed" by your government now. After all, you were aware of the ICBC financial state long before the B.C. elections!

We strongly urge you to review the present ICBC rate structure again.

Spokesman for the group, Harbhjan Sangha said in an interview with the Daily News that a copy of the letter was sent to the Anti-Inflation Board, and they promptly replied, stating that because the B.C. government had not endorsed in total the anti-inflation program the insurance rate situation was not within their jurisdiction, however, they expressed the hopethat B.C. would soon be joining the rest of Canada in support of the program. (The Daily News Prince Rupert)

Indo-British Ties

Bombay, Feb. 15 (UNI): Britain's membership of the European Economic Community (EEC) and India's own dialogue with the EEC will do much to ensure that, in the future India's interests are well catered for, William Peters, British Deputy High Commissioner, said her.

He said the Indo-British economic partnership was an important one for both sides, not only in its strict bilateral dimensions but also in the opportunity it provided to each for joint ventures in third countries.

The partnership was a positive contribution each could make to the other's interests in various international forums of which "we are members" he said.

Jt. Ventures Approved

New Delhi, (UNI): The Deputy Commerce Minister, V. P. Singh informed the Lok Sabha, lower house of Parliament, that the government had approved proposals for setting up of joint venture in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Qatar, Iran, Iraq, Nigeria, and Indonesia.

The fields covered were construction projects consultancy services, rubber products, engineering products, automobile parts, architectural equipment, gas cylinders and textile plants, he said.

No Serious Chinese Threat

Calcutta, (UNI): The British diplomat Lord Humphrey Trevelyn said here that he saw no serious Chinese military threat to India since the immediate Chinese objectives on the Indian frontier had been achieved, at least that was how it appeared to an ignorant Englishman.

He felt that the Indian defence on the eastern frontiers would obviously be maintained in strength as it would be considered in the interest of India and against creation of any trouble in the eastern tribal areas on the frontiers.

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Swami To Visit Ottawa

The Chinmayananda Mission with its headquarters in Bombay, under the inspired leadership of His Holiness Swami Chinmayananda, has for the last two decades been engaged in the dissemination of India's ancient all-tested and time-honoured spiritual and cultural heritage throughout the world, through a rational scientific and dynamic interpretation of the eternal teachings of the Upanishads and Bhagavad Geeta.

The purpose of the Mission, however, is not to propagate a particular sectarian creed with the result that the Mission has grown into a world-wide organization with centres functioning in some 100 cities and towns both in India and abroad in the Far East, Middle East, Europe and North America. Swami Chinmayananda, the spear-head of this great spiritual movement is a scholar of high repute. He is an orator but with no affectation. As a teacher he is repetitive and yet ever resourceful. He combines in his lectures both theory and practice, philosophy and religion. He is not a fanatic but he knows the heights of his religion. A very fluent and forceful speaker in English, he has a style that rings sincerety and conviction. He reaches the hearts of listeners with an intimacy characteristic of a saint. Bristling hearts of listeners with an intimacy characteristic of a saint, bristling with wit, analogy, and parable, his lectures develop into word-pictures of infinite hues. A good observer, his illustrations are vivid and accurate.

Most important is the Scientific basis that he gives to his philosophical and spiritual discourses on Vedanta containing the basic truths underlying all religions. He invites the questioning mind to protest against tradition, to scoff at empty ritual, to challenge idle dogmas and to accept neither scripture nor saint on hearsay.

Author of more than 30 scholarly works on the Geeta, Upanishads and the Vedanta, Swami has been moving continuously across India and abroad, giving logical expositions in a language understabdable to the modern educated man, transforming millions into a life of moral integrity and spiritual fullfilness.

Since his first trip abroad in 1965 Swami Chinmayananda has been invited to speak by major academic centres including Harvard, yale, Standford, Berkley, UCLA, New York University, Columbia, M. I. T. Boston College and many others throughout the USA and by various Universities and Institutions in Europe, Asia and the East. In Canada, he has lectured in Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Hamilton. His talks have been universally appreciated. A few opinions are reproduced below:

"If you haven't met or at least heard Swami Chinmayananda of Bombay India, you have missed one of life's greatest happenings" Los Boyles, Phoenix Gazette.

"Swami Chinmayananda's message is universal. He seeks no converts. Vedanta, the essence of Hinduism, when properly understood, will add new insight and depth to any faith. There is no master more qualified to communicate these ideas than Swami Chinmayananda. His mission is dedicated to unveiling the harmony and totality of the universe" wrote Canadian India Times.

Toronto Star Calls Swami Chinmayananda "the most eminent and articulate of the spate of Gurus who have of late visited the West".

Ottawa Citizen finds in Swami a firey "speaker".

Swami Chinmayananda's talk in Ottawa in June 75 "our culture" in the National Library Auditorium was attended by about 300 eager listeners. It has created an urge in the people to hear more from him. In response to their desires, he has agreed to give a series of talks in **Ottawa from July 12 to 21, 1976 on Chapter XIII of Bhagavad Geeta and Isavasyopnishad.** It is hoped to be a unique opportunity of having an insight into the basic truths and the purpose of life disentangling ourselves from the meshes in which majority of us have been entrapped. Cooperation of all spiritual seekers is accordingly invited.

It is requested that individuals interested in organizing or contributing to this program write/contact Raj Bhargava, 82 Northpark Drive, Ottawa, K1B 4V3, Tel: 824-8282, or Dr. S. Sourirajan, Tel. 749-1614 V. S. Aggarwal at 224-1234. Indeed further details will be published in India Times from time to time.

Dayal Elected

United Nations, (UNI): Rajeshwar Dayal of India has been re-elected to the United Nations Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Folk Festival in Winnipeg

On January 24, 1976, a folk Dance Festival was held in Winnipeg to celebrate "'heritage India-5000 years". This was to honour India's oldest festival.

During the day the history, architecture, music and dance, along with the religious philosophies of India were shown. Also at the exhibition Early civilization, science in ancient and medieval India, books, costume dolls of India, handicrafts and landscapes were depicted. People came to the festival in native dress and during the evening refreshments were served at the food booth. The profits collected at this booth were contributed to the temple fund.

At 10 A.M. at the Polo Park Shopping Mall a "Rangoli" competition was held. The drawings were allowed to be done at home, but the colouring had to be done at the Centre in rangoli fashion. Three was the maximum number of people allowed to participate in each art entry submitted and four hours was the time limit set to complete this event. Two categories were ptesented; freehand drawing and geometrical designs with dots.

Indo-Hungarian Cooperation

New Delhi, Feb. 16 (UNI): India and Hungary have agreed that considerable scope exists for expanding bilateral economic and technical cooperation in a wide range of fields.

The Hungarian Foreign minister, Frigyes Puja told newsmen after his two-hour talks with the Indian External Affairs minister Y. B. Chavan that the deliberations reflected the desire of "both parties to promote and expand" the already existing relations in the economic and political fields and find new avenues for commercial exchanges.

Both the leaders exchanged views on both bilateral and international matters and said the two countries had "identity of views" on most of them.

Army Prepared

New Delhi, Feb. 10 (UNI): The Indian Chief of army staff, T. N. Raina has said that in view of India's "difficult relations with all its neighbours including Pakistan and China it becomes the duty of the army to maintain a high state of preparedness to face any outside threat."

They Were Elected

Canadian Association for South Asian Studies

President Prof. N. Choudhry (University of Toronto)
Vice-President Prof. G. Kurien (University of Calgary)
Jt. Secretary Prof. Kelly (University of Guelph)
Members of the Board Prof. Milton Israel (University of Toronto
Prof. G.S. Paul (University of Alberta)

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Ethnic Languages Teaching plan dropped

A Toronto Board of Education committee has decided that Toronto just isn't ready to let the emerging immigrant majority study in its native languages in the face of public fears that this could create ethnic ghettos.

The committee on multiculturalism decided to drop its proposal on native languages after some people demanded that children be assimilated to the Canadian way of life.

Judith Major, one of the six trustees who worked on the report, said these views were not a majority. "Non-multicultural" people said it's up to "these people" to adjust since they chose to come to this country.

However, Mrs. Major said the ethnic communities encouraged the development of cultures and languages. The report, which took almost two years to prepare, will be discussed at a board meeting in early March.

The committee decided to drop the contentious proposal on native languages instead of sacrificing the whole report. "We backed off a little bit partly because we know we can't get the money," she said.

The board has already allocated more than $100,000 to implement recommendations, mostly those requiring extra staff. The report does not say how much it would cost to offer native-language instruction, but does say that "without positive legislative assistance, funding for such programs would prove prohibitive."

The report also recommended upgraded reception classes for students arriving in Canada, and programs to help teachers cope with racism in the classroom.

The committee suggested that incidents of racism should be discussed openly in the classroom. These incidents "should become a focus for discussion and subsequent learning."

Dan Leckie, chairman of the committee said it is crucial that the 50,000 students whose first language is not English or French get the best possible education.

Children who are immigrants or children of immigrants are not to be blamed, surely, for having a different cultural background, he said. The Toronto school board had an obligation to help these children adapt to this society, without ighoring their culture, he said.

Despite public opposition to some of the proposals, Mr. Leckie said the board has no alternative. The Toronto Board cannot begin to improve standards of education until it realizes that the students are part of a multicultural community.

The committee wants the federal Government to absorb the cost of English-language classes for immigrant students. It is also seeking permission from the Ministry of Education for teachers to use foreign languages in talking to students. (SYLVIA STEAD Globe and Mail)

Indian Cookery

by JAYA SUBRAMANIAM

Sambar, Idli, Medhu Vadai, rasam, Masala Dosai, Ven Pongal, Adai, Puttu.... I am sure your mouth is watering already! These are just a few of the many recipes you can get from the little monthly magazine "Indian Cookery" published by R. Desikan of Madras (114-12th Cross St, Shastri Nagar, Madras).

India is such a vast and varied country that each State, its language, food habits and cultural traditions are very dissimilar. One of the objectives of "Indian Cookery" is to promote inter-regional food habits, thereby providing in the course of time a common ground, viz food which can be used as an effective means of integration. "Indian Cookery" has begun a new series by providing special issues on each region. The one I happened to look at was a special issue on Tamil Nadu and contained, apart from the delicious receipes, information on food habits and hospitality, which in Tamil Nadu is a way of life. Today, the age-old dishes of Tamil Nadu such as Idli and Dosai have become popular all over the world.

It is the intention of "Indian Cookery" staff to popularise not only traditional Indian recipes but also common and easy to make dishes from all over the world. To help understand all terms used and to help identify all spices needed, there is a glossary at the end of each issue. Subscription to such a useful and interesting magazine is very reasonable-only $6.00 U.S. or Canadian for a year and will be posted by sea-mail. There is a bonus offer to all subscribers-if you are subscribing yourself and if you get names and addresses of 10 of your friends, your own subscription will be extended for six more months! If at least 5 of your 10 friends subscribe to the magazine your own subscription will be extended for one whole year. Nice scheme to keep young wives busy!

Peking Unresponsive

New Delhi, Feb. 13 (UNI): The Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi has said that it is not the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship but China's own strategy and attitudes that stand in the way of improving Sino-Indian relations.

In an interview with "Le Figaro", a French daily, Mrs. Gandhi said that the Indo-Soviet treaty contained a clause that India was a non-aligned country.

Severe Punishment for Adulterators

New Delhi, Feb. 17 (UNI): Adulterators of food stuff and other articles in India will face deterrent punishments, including life imprisonment and fines up to RS 5,000 ($625).

The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill passed by the Lok Sabha which was piloted by the Health Minister, Dr. Karan Singh, received wide support.

Ontario

RENT REVIEW

Office locations

Landlords and tenants wishing information, forms or assistance in connection with the Residential Premises Rent Review Act may call or visit their local rent review office listed below. The offices will commence operation Monday, February 9, 1976.

OFFICE AND AREA SERVED	OFFICE LOCATION	MAILING ADDRESS (for all correspondence including completed forms)
METRO TORONTO		
City of Toronto	77 Bloor St. W. Tel. 923-1199	Ontario Rent Review Box 5370 Postal Station A Toronto M5W 1N6
Etobicoke	56 Aberfoyle Cres. Tel. 923-1199	Ontario Rent Review Box 511 Postal Station Etobicoke M9C 4V5
East York	1880 O'Connor Dr. Tel. 923-1199	Ontario Rent Review Box 1013 Postal Station O East York M4A 2N4
North York	45 Sheppard Ave. E. Tel. 923-1199	Ontario Rent Review Box 234 Postal Station A Willowdale M2N 5S5
Scarborough	2100 Ellesmere Rd. Tel. 923-1199	Ontario Rent Review Box 940 Postal Station A Scarborough M1K 5E4
York	782 Weston Rd. Tel. 923-1199	Ontario Rent Review Box 23 Postal Station A Weston M9N 3M6
CENTRAL-EAST		
Barrie, for the County of Simcoe and the District Municipality of Muskoka	110 Dunlop St. E. Tel. 737-2111	Ontario Rent Review Box 985 Barrie L4M 5E1
Mississauga, for the Regional Municipality of Peel	1310 Dundas St. E. Tel. 270-3280	Ontario Rent Review Box 126 Postal Station A Mississauga L5A 2Z7
Oshawa, for the Regional Municipality of Durham	74 Simcoe St. S. Tel. 579-3421	Ontario Rent Review Box 619 Oshawa L1H 7R2
Peterborough, for the Counties of Peterborough, Northumberland, Victoria and Haliburton	340 George St. N. Tel. 743-9511	Ontario Rent Review Box 1586 Peterborough K9J 7S2
Richmond Hill, for the Regional Municipality of York	10255 Yonge St. Tel. 884-6092	Ontario Rent Review Box 391 Richmond Hill L4C 4Y6
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Hamilton, for the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant	Hess Towers 55 Hess St. Tel. 528-8701	Ontario Rent Review Box 2006 Hamilton L8N 3P6
Kitchener, for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo and the Counties of Wellington and Dufferin	30 Duke St. W. Tel. 579-5790	Ontario Rent Review Box 2048 Main Terminal Kitchener N2G 4J3
St. Catharines, for the Regional Municipality of Niagara	80 King St. Tel. 684-6562	Ontario Rent Review Box 3027 St. Catharines L2R 7E5
SOUTHWESTERN		
London, for the Counties of Middlesex, Oxford, Elgin, Lambton, Perth and Huron	80 Dundas St. Tel. 673-1660	Ontario Rent Review Box 5101 London N6A 6L6
Windsor, for the Counties of Essex and Kent	251 Goyeau St. Tel. 253-3532	Ontario Rent Review Box 1606 Windsor N9A 6F2
EASTERN		
Ottawa, for the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton *plus* that portion of Lanark County lying east of Highway 29, *including* the town of Carleton Place and Smiths Falls	265 Carling Ave. Tel. 238-5055	Ontario Rent Review Box 9800 Ottawa K1G 3Y2

If you live outside the toll-free dialing area for the office serving your municipality, dial the operator and ask for Zenith 9-6000. You will be connected with the rent review office free of charge.

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- ☐ Assisting in the organization of MULTICULTURAL CENTRES.
- ☐ Assisting immigrants through the IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION PROGRAM.
- ☐ Funding voluntary groups through the PROJECTS GRANTS PROGRAM.
- ☐ Production of multi-lingual films through THE NATIONAL FILM BOARD.
- ☐ Documenting multicultural history in THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN.
- ☐ Discovering and preserving ethno-cultural records in THE PUBLIC ARCHIVES.
- ☐ Acquiring books in non-official languages in THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

To present your views or to receive information, write to:
Multiculturalism, P.O. Box 366, Station "A", Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8Z9

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé du multiculturalisme

A Place to Meet

BY JAYA SUBRAMANIAM

The India Canada Association Charitable Trust marked a red letter day on Saturday February 7th in the history of East Indians in Ottawa. A temporary India Community Center has been opened on highway 31, not far away from the Gloucester Community center. It is indeed the pride and symbol of our unity as a community, which is one of the objectives of the India Canada Association Charitable Trust. This community center however temporary is the firm beginning of our permanent stay in this great multicultural Society.

The opening did away with red-tape and the usual ribbon cutting ritual. The evening was simply sparkling with the informal atmosphere. What a French lake of Wine there was and a Danish pastry of cheeses! Mild background music filled the atmosphere amidst gentle conversation and merrymaking.

The work for a centre was started about three years ago. Preparing the ground sure was not an easy task. Thanks to all who helped this to happen. The ICA-CT was registered as a charitable organisation in 1972 when Dr. T.J. Samuel was President of the ICA.

All this would not have been possible so soon but for an act of responsible generosity on the part of Dr. Shiv Jindal and Mrs. Sarita Jindal. Dr. Jindal explained that though he had retired as a chairman of the ICACT, his responsibility to the Trust and the community did not cease with it. That was one reason he said, which impelled him to gift the use of his newly built house for community activities till the Trust was able to build a permanent community center. The ICA and ICACT expressed their gratitude in a framed plaque which was presented to DR. and Mrs. Jindal on that occasion by Navin Parekh, President of the ICA.

Dr. Shiv Chopra, the present chairman of the Trust outlined the aims and objectives of the Trust in a welcome Speech and thanked Dr. and Mrs. Jindal for their generosity. He then called upon Dr. Madhu Sahasrabhdhe to make an appeal for further donations and donations for the specific purpose of furnishing and decorating the Center.

Dr Sahasrabhudhe outlined the grim position of the Indian immigrant community in the face of emerging discrimination, racial incidents and restrictive immigration and employment polices. He also referred to the lack of representation of the Community in any Canadian forum and the urgent need in the interests of our sons and daughters for us to have more community spirit and reach out into the Canadian "main-stream". Several donations poured in.

The Indian community, I may add, more than any other immigrant community needs group action and group spirit badly. The Indian community consists almost entirely of professionals of different types with the ingrained spirit of professional competition. By itself this is not harmful but it is not enough to portray a national contention to Canada.

Let us therefore strengthen ourselves and give in a big way financialy, morally and physically.

Brampton Library Cares

Brampton, Ont.

Taking into account the recreational needs of over 1000 East Indian families living in the City, the Brampton Public Library has purchased a number of Hindi and Urdu books and has ordered Gujarati books. It subscribes to Indian magazines, viz. 'Madhuri', 'Dharmayug', and 'Illustrated Weekly of India'. It has recently purchased a number of records (LPs) and cassettes of popular Indian music. This includes albums of individual singers such as Lata Mangeshkar, Asha Bhosle, Mohammad Rafi, Talat Mahmood, Hemant Kumar, songs from hit movies such as Bobby, Abhimaan, Pakeeza, Jis Desh Mem Ganga Bahati Hai and many more and Film Hits of 1973, 1974, etc.

Realizing that the East Indians love to see Hindi movies, the Library has started showing Hindi movies once a month from January 1976. In order to see a Hindi movie at reduced rates, one has to show his/her Public Library Card.

For people who speak Hindi and Urdu and wish to learn English, the Library has added 'language learning sets' prepared by the Linguaphone Institute. The set consists of books and cassettes.

The Brampton Public Library is sensitive to the needs of the community. It, therefore, caters to the needs of Dutch, German and Portuguese people in the city also.

There are some public libraries in big cities such as Toronto, Vancouver that carry books in Indian languages. But there are many medium and small cities in Canada where there are sizeable East Indian communities but they do not get a chance to read books or magazines in their own language. They could perhaps ask their local libraries for recreational material such as books, magazines, records, etc. in the Indian languages. After all, they also contribute to the taxes which are used to run public libraries and other recreational facilities.

(G.R. Deshpande)

Indo-U.S. Cooperation

New Delhi, Feb. 14 (UNI): India and the United States will undertake joint scientific work in a number of fields including water and soil conservation, solar energy for rural uses, quick growing trees for fuel and raw materials, photosynthetic efficiency, post-harvest technology to reduce food losses and solar electricity.

This was stated in a joint communique issued here at the conclusion of the second meeting of the Indo-US subcommission on science and technology.

Not Time for Pindi Ties

New Delhi. (UNI): The Indian External Affairs Minister, Y. B. Chavan, made it clear in the Rajya Sabha, upper House of Parliament that the time had not yet come to restore diplomatic relations with Pakistan.

Replying to a question, he said that unfortunately Pakistan had in recent months been resorting to an anti-India campaign which had vitiated the atmosphere and caused a setback to the process of normalisation. This had been taken up with Pakistan officially.

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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Nothing is more suitable or more impressive to serve in the winter months than a delicious and rich kabab meat dish. It is simple to prepare, looks elegant in the plate and delicious to eat. There is much confusion about kababs so a few facts may be helpful. The word kabab has many meanings. "Kabab" is a food cooked over an open fire, over coals, in a pit, on a spit or in a tandoori oven. It is fascinating to watch the cook, poised over the mouth of the tandoori oven, waiting for just the right moment to thrust in skewered kabab meats sometimes fried or baked on a flat iron pan. It is a dish enjoyed by many in several countries. There are probably more recipes for kababs throughout the world than for curries or kormas. Some kababs take very little time & effort to make. You can make them plain or as fancy as you like using lamb, mutton, chicken, fish, liver, or even vegetables. They can be cubes, rolled, fillet, ground or minced. Add a bit of this and that from your seasonings and let the oven, stove or charcoal-fire do the rest of the work.

Meat for kabab dishes must be as tender as possible. The spit must be greased, and the heat should be controlled according to the variety of kababs. You can make your kabab tastier, more moist and flavorful by marinating or brushing them with a yogurt sauce during cooking. Kababs are of many kinds 1) Shami kabab - a preparation of ground meat & lentils. 2) Shish Kaoab - minced meat shaped with the hand over an iron skewer. 3) Boti Kabab - meat with bone on the spit, marinated and basted with ghee until a glaze is formed on the surface. 4) Kofta Kabab - small meat ball made with ground meat fried and simmered in a sauce. 5) Nargisi Kabab - hard-boiled eggs covered with ground meat prepared in a similar way. 6) Tikkah Kabab - cubed meat or liver marinated, skewered and basted with ghee . 7) Parcha Kabab - thin slices of meat rolled up, securing with string, sauteed in butter or cooked in spit . 8) Barra kabab - fillet of lamb or mutton marinated and grilled on skewers, 9) Puksand Kabab - made from tender fillet of meat tied together with a light filling, skewered and grilled. The last but not the least is succulant Pasandas from hyderabad - flat pieces of lamb, cutred in yogurt, almond and spices, cooked until rich brown color, and served in rich korma style gravy.

PASANDA KABAB

2 lbs. boned leg or shoulder of lamb, trimmed of excess fat and cut into 1½ inch cubes.
¼ tsp. monosodium glutamate (MSG)-accent.
6 cloves of garlic, minced
1 tbsp. minced fresh ginger
1 tsp. salt.
½ tsp. of each turmeric, chili, cumin, ground cinnamon, and paprica.
1 cup sourcream or drained yogurt.
½ cup ground almond
2 large onions - finely sliced, fried golden brown & crushed
8 cardamoms, crushed
4 tbsp. melted butter
2 tbsp. of each roasted besan, chopped coriander leaves and sliced & toasted almond.

Place the lamb in a deep bowl and sprinkle it with the MSG, garlic, salt, ginger, turmeric, chili, cumin and paprica, turning the cubes with a spoon to coat them evenly. Add sourcream, almond and cardamom, and toss the ingredients together until thoroughly blended. marinate covered loosely with foil at roomtemperature 2 hours or in the refrigerator 4 to 6 hours.

Transfer seasoned meat pieces to a greased baking dish. Sprinkle crushed fried onion, cinnamon, melted butter and roasted besan, bake 375° F. preheated oven for about 1 hour or until meat is kabab-tender, and has a rich brown color. The gravy should be absorbed by the meat during cooking, if there is gravy remaining, drain it off and boil down rapidly to spreading consistency and coat the Kababs with it. Continue baking another 2 to 3 minutes. Arrange the kababs attractively in a deep, heated platter or large bowl, and sprinkle the top with chopped leaves & almond.

*** WATCH FOR THE RECIPES FOR SOME OF THESE YUM YUM KABABS IN OUR FUTURE ISSUES.**

Canadian Experience

The Ontario Human Rights Commission today sent the following policy statement to newspapers which carry job advertising.

"The Ontario Human Rights Commission is concerned that some employers are using the term 'Canadian experience' in their employment advertisements to circumvent the hiring of employees on the basis of merit.

The Commission is anxious to eliminate this practice when it may lead to unlawful discrimination, without infringing on the employers' right to recruit and hire the person best qualified for any available position.

Whether intended or not, the effect of requiring "Canadian experience" often denies many persons legally eligible to work in Canada the right to equal employment opportunity.

The Commission believes that employers can hire the most qualified person by providing, in their advertisements, descriptions which accurately communicate the needed job-related requirements of prospective candidates.

World Science Plan Approved

New Delhi, Jan. 27 (UNI): The U. N. advisory committee on Science and Technology (ACAST) has approved a proposal of the working group headed by M. G. K. Menon, chairman of Electronics Commission in India, to enlarge the world plan of action for the application of science and technology to development and regional plans.

The working group had recommended inclusion of environment, population, oceans and seabeds and other water masses, and food in the plan of action formulated in 1971.

Canada Council Ignored, New York Recognized

A leading New York publisher has commissioned a Canadian lexicographer to compile the latest English dictionary for the North American market.

Thomas M. Paikeday of Mississauga, Ontario, has been awarded a contract by G. P. Putnam's Sons of 200 Madison Avenue, book publishers since 1838, to prepare an innovative new dictionary for their mass-market line, Berkley Books.

Mr. Paikeday, who has been compiling dictionaries for Toronto publishers since 1964, will edit the new American dictionary with the help of a Canadian resident staff and a group of consultants drawn from American universities, for publication in 1978. Previously he was staff editor on the Gage Canadian Dictionary published in 1967 and editor-in-chief of a Dictionary of Canadian English series put out in 1969, 1973, and 1975.

Mr. paikeday approached the Americans after he tried in vain to interest Canadian publishers and the Department of the Secretary of State in a new-design dictionary for marketing in Canada and the U. S. The Canadian market is presently dominated by American dictionaries such as Merriam-Webster, New World Webster, and American Heritage with combined sales in excess of 350,000 copies a year.

In January of 1974, Secretary of State Hugh Faulkner had urged the Canadian Book Publishers' Council to break into this mass-market and promised financial aid for pilot projects. Faulkner said: "Mass-market paperbacks are the only books that reach all Canadians; they are found in more than 10,000 sales outlets across the country. But this market is one in which Canadian books are almost totally absent. Less than two percent of the 32 million mass paperbacks sold in Canada are Canadian-authored."

Paikeday's proposed project sought to retake the Canadian dictionary market. An American edition of his book would be placed with a distributor in the U. S. where the annual market is estimated at over six million copies.

Mr. Paikeday never received a reply to his original proposal to the Secretary of State. Reminders brought back word in June, 1974, from Faulkner's executive assistant that a copy of his "interesting" letter had been passed on to the Canada Council. The Council has maintained a stony silence. Paikeday last wrote to the head of the Council's Writing and Publications Division in September, 1974.

The reaction of American publishers was enthusiastic. The last dictionary to appear on the American mass-market was bought by Dell Publishing Company of New York in 1970 for $750,000, as reported in Publishers Weekly.

As a result of the present Paikeday-Putnam publishing arrangement, another American dictionary will be added to the Canadian market.

Mr. Paikeday was born in Kerala, India.

DEATHS

R. Ghatak

Calcutta, Feb. 17 (UNI): Ritwik Ghatak, the most controversial among the movie luminaries in India today and a famous Bengali language film producer-director, died in a hospital here following a brief illness. He was 51.

Born in Dacca, now capital of Bangladesh, Mr. Ghatak had started his film career as an assistant of the legendry Director-Producer Bimal Roy.

A recipient of "Padmashree" and a number of Indian and foreign laurels, Mr. Ghatak had directed about 25 films and documentaries and was currently engaged in an Indo-Bangladesh joint film venture.

Late's Mentor

Pune, Feb. 10 (UNI): Mr. Shankar Vishnu alias Dada Chandekar, who introduced the melody queen Lata Mangeshkar to film music, died here recently. He was 77.

Dada Chandekar, known for his melodious notes, particularly on the harmonium, was the music director of Pahili Mangalagaur, a marathi film which had Lata Mangeshkar's first song.

Republic Day in Nfl'd

The Friends of India Association, St. John's celebrated India's 26th Republic Day on January 28 with great pomp and show. Over five hundred Indians and Canadians gathered at the Arts Theatre of Memorial University to celebrate the occasion.

Professor S. P. Reddy, the president of the Association, welcomed the guests and elaborated on the various activities of the Association and remarked "over the centuries many ethnic and social groups have enriched the quality of life in Newfoundland and Canada and it is my sincere hope that members of our Association contribute significantly not only to their chosen fields of endeavour but also to the cultural, social and educational aspects of the city of St. John's and the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador." The Association conferred "Distinguished Membership" on two of the former presidents of the Association, Professor Ward Neale and Jyoti Chakrabarty in recognition of their valuable services to the Association.

The Chief Guest for the occasion, Honourable Gerald Ottenheimer, MHA, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Province of Newfoundland and labrador said that he was pleased to learn that the Friends of India Association was conceived as a non-religious, non-political, non-sectarian and cosmopolitan organization. He stressed the good work done by the Association and appreciated the fact that it certainly helped fostering the various cultures in this part of the world. "It is this understanding of each other that is most needed in this present day", remarked the chief guest.

Then followed the variety entertainment program which lasted one and a half hours. The items in the program included the Indian classical and folk dances by Indian girls and ladies, a ballet dance and Newfoundland songs by local Newfoundland girls. For the first time in many years the audience had the opportunity to hear the Indian classical ragas rendered to the delight of everyone. There were also a number of modern Indian songs.

According to Yash Sharad, the Association's Social Secretary, the highlight of this year's celebration was a treat to an Indian dinner served in the University main dining hall to all those who attended.

Messages and greetings were received for the occasion from Honourable Frank Moores, the Premier of the Province, H. E. U. S. Bajpai, High Commissioner of India and Her Worship Dorothy Wyatt, Mayor of St. John's.

More Trade with Hungary

New Delhi, Feb. 17 (UNI): India and Hungary agreed to concretise proposals for "more accelerated" expansion of trade and economic collaboration between the two countries.

They decided that this should be done at the forthcoming meeting of the Indo-Hungarian joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation to be held in Budapest in April.

No Soviet Influence

New Delhi, (UNI): The Indian Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi has denied that there was any pressure either from the Soviet Union or from the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India on her Government's policies.

In an interview to a Hindi daily "Aj" she said "there is not an iota of truth in such allegations. They have never tried to pressurise us."

BEST AWARD

New Delhi, (UNI): The British Council Division of the British High Commission has won the award for the best display in the international section at the Second World Book Fair now being held here.

MPLA Recognized

New Delhi, Feb. 17 (UNI): The Government of India has decided to accord recognition to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) Government in Angola led by Dr. Agostinho Neto, the Indian External Affairs Minister, Y.B. Chavan announced in parliament.

New Delhi, Jan. 29 (UNI): India has become the major supplier of tents and tarpaulins to West Asian markets.

The principal importers in 1974-75 are: Iraq, Muscat, Kuwait and Dubai.

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A suitable match for Punjabi attractive girl, 27 years old, 5'4", M.Sc. in Chemistry and B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada. Please phone (902) 434-1445 or write to 22 A Lucien Drive, Dartmouth, N.S.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from Indian girls for engineer, 36, Brahmin, living in U.S.A. No bars. Box 991, The Canadian India Times.

A well established educator, Punjabi, divorced, settled in Canada invites correspondence from a professionally educated lady. Box 1000, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for Arrora Sikh bachelor, 5'7", fair complexioned, M.Sc. and Ph.D. from North America, employed in a Canadian University. Recent photo and detailed correspondence invited from pretty, well-educated girls between 22-28. Girls in India also may correspond. Box 1007, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match wanted for a bachelor (Punjabi-background) British National, British Qualified Civil Engineer, also Registered Engineer for the Province of Ontario. Very well settled in Canada, ie. own house, car, etc. He must be professionally qualified, preference will be given to medical doctor, etc., or final year student in India, Canada, or U.S.A. Please write stating age and qualifications. A photograph a must at first instant. Write to K.S.D. 200 Brock St., North, Sarnia, Ontario.

Educated immigrant boy for attractive Gujrati girl, M.A., 28, no bars. Write to Miss J. Dalal, Bank of America, Savigny Strasse 9, Frankfurt Main, West Germany.

Suitable match preferably vegetarian for (Brahmin) working girl, 26, B.A. with 6 years training in fine art. Family well-established in Alberta. Caste no bar. Please write with recent photo to Box 1008, Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited for a handsome Sikh, 25, B.A. from India taking electrical course in Canada. Box 1009, The Canadian India Times.

Attractive Christian lady doctor would like to correspond with professionals or gentlemen in business aged 40 to 50 years. View matrimony. Box 1010, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a beautiful Sikh girl, 25. Parents permanently settled in Canada. Professional preferred. Please correspond Box 1011, The Canadian India Times.

Very attractive, slim, charming North Indian girl, 25, graduate student at an American university invites correspondence from outgoing, handsome, professional with particularls (photo returnable). Box 1012, The Canadian India Times.

Correspondence invited from Sikh gentlemen for a visiting punjabi girl, 22, 5' 2", slim. Respectable family. Call 416-635-9974 or write c/o Mrs. G. Singh, 1130 Wilson Ave, #104, Downsview, Ont.

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A Step Towards Multiculturalism

By Manjula Parakot

Militancy is one way of making a community's grievances heard. However, an even more effective method is to adopt Mahatma Gandhi's principle of "ahimsa" or path of non-violence. Essentially this entails winning the respect and support of other sister communities through cultural exchanges and social integration. Cultural exchange is not to be confined merely to our heritage of fine arts; rather culture on a higher plane - the sum total of a nation's values, principles and philosophies.

It is with these goals in mind that the Bengali Cultural Association of Toronto has taken the initiative to incorporate the Rabindranath Tagore Lectureship Foundation, an effective media which will transmit and convey to the Canadian public, Indian ideologies, beliefs and way of life, which seemingly alien, would be better understood if viewed in their right perspectives. Who else qualifies best to inspire this movement but India's late poet laureate Rabindranath Tagore, Nobel prize winner, poet, dramatist, music composer and humanist, the great individual who propagated the message of cultural universalism throughout his life in all his works - his literary achievements alone should suffice to generate a lectureship memorial such as the Rabindranath Tagore Lectureship Foundation. Added to this is the fact that Tagore won acclaim and personal respect in Canadian literary circles during his visit to Vancouver in 1929.

Multiculturalism is a stupendous force that lends vitality to the growth and development of civilization itself. Canada is a nation of immigrants and her society unquestionably multicultural. In this final quarter of the 20th century, this society stands on the verge of a momentous decision. It can vote to eliminate the cultural differences which its multi-ethnic character represents and thus contribute towards generating a destructive and moribund uniformity to accord with some illusory prototype of which no one will ever be certain. Or, it can vote for multiculturalism which recognizes, accommodates and cherishes its imported cultural heritage thus establishing unity in diversity. It is integration of this nature that must shape a link between the separate nations of India and Canada to reach far beyond merely political relationships, to a cultural and social bond which cannot help but endure in Canada's socio-cultural mosaic.

The Foundation Committee is made up of the intelligentzia of the Indian community here, prominent among whom are Professor B. Matilal of Toronto University, M. LaFountaine, an educational administrator with the Toronto Board of Education, R. Ray, President of Bengali Cultural Association that originally submitted this proposal, and distinguished professors from the Universities of McMaster, York and Brock as well as lawyers. The Bengali Cultural Association will provide an initial fund of $2000.00 raised from community members. It will donate $500.00 annually for three consecutive years. A matching grant is expected from government sources and a Trust Fund is to be established for this Foundation.

The Foundation proposes to invite to Canada, every year one or more internationally renowned scholars of distinction, to deliver lectures on human values and culture with special reference to Tagore's thoughts. One of Toronto's universities will act as host during these lectures. Through these lecture series, Rabindranath Tagore can contribute to Canada's trend towards multiculturalism itself and to the process which will realize it. Both the specific and general subjects of the lectures is expected to be derived from Tagore's thoughts and work in the Humanities, Fine and Performing Arts and Sociology. The discourses will attempt to elucidate the evolution of the sciences in terms of social and political interface.

Our endeavours towards achieving tolerance and understanding by spreading the message of multiculturalism and developing the concept of harmonious living, and diverting the young generation towards the spiritual values of mankind, that appear forgotten and lost in the materialistic world of today - some day are bound to meet with success.

(The Canadian India Times representative will be following closely the progress of this commendable venture and will provide periodic reports.)

Foreign Women Get Awards

New Delhi, Feb. 11 (UNI): The National Committee on the International Women's Year, of which Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is the president, has decided to honour some of the foreign women in appreciation of their outstanding services to India.

They are: Masooma Kayeum Nea Ismati, Victoria Ocampo, Maria Renee Cura, Mena Behn, Lotta Hitschmanova, Gisela Bonn, Madmoisile Jeanine Auboyer, Madame Daridan, Madame Romain Rolland Mme Honecker, Anna Maria Cabral, Mother Teresa, Grace Morley, Gertrude Emerson Sen, Princess Ashraf, Chie Nakane, Tomi Korz, Punya Prabha Devi Dhungana, Fiame Mata, 'Afa', N. W. Mandela, Alva Myrdal, Mahla Karama Dame Sybill Thorndike, Lady Isobel Crips, Baroness Jennie Lee, Barbara Ward, Eileen Jane Morris Alive Bonner, Madame Frieda Laski, Alice Thorner, Naomi Mitchison, Marie Seton, Pamela Cullen, Mrs. Watumull, Coretta Scott King, Margaret Mead, Wealthy Fisher, Stella Kramirsch, Dorothy Norman, Nina Popoual, Valentia Tareshkova and Madame Vida Tomwa.

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